

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INDUSTRIAL POLICY REVISITED

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, beginning in 1983 I held over 100 hearings on the issue of industrial competitiveness, which many called industrial policy. I called for creation of a committee of business, labor, and academic leaders to analyze industrial, competitiveness and recommend necessary steps, sector by sector.

One of the key economists in the Reagan White House, Dr. Paul Krugman, who served with the Office of Management and Budget, adamantly opposed my efforts to set goals for the economy.

Now, Dr. Krugman has changed his mind. In the *Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday, May 8, Dr. Krugman says that he now believes "that U.S. interests would be served by adoption of a limited, explicit, industrial policy for high-technology sectors."

Welcome aboard, Dr. Krugman. I would be delighted if he would try to convince the current Bush White House to adopt his new posture.

The following is Dr. Krugman's article from the *Journal of Commerce*:

[From the *Journal of Commerce*, May 8, 1990]

INDUSTRIAL POLICY'S NOT SO BAD
(By Paul Krugman)

In the early 1980's there was widespread support for a U.S. industrial policy. Economists, however—myself included—roundly denounced the industrial policy enthusiasts.

There is a respectable intellectual case for government intervention to promote some industries, especially those likely to generate important technology spillovers, but seven or eight years ago it seemed unlikely that our government would have the knowledge to pursue a useful industrial policy or the will to avoid turning it into a political pork barrel.

This article represents a partial recantation. I now believe that U.S. interests would be served by adoption of a limited, explicit industrial policy for high-technology sectors.

The reason is only to a small extent that I have changed my views about the economics of industrial policy. It is true that even while the general public's faith in free markets has been growing, economic theory has in recent years moved increasingly away from the kind of models that justify that faith.

The real reason that we need an industrial policy, however, is political. It is the only realistic answer to what otherwise will be a growing confrontation with Japan.

This is not the place to recapitulate the endless arguments over how Japan works. Let me simply assert that the widespread perception that Japan plays by different

rules from the rest of us is basically right. This is not a moral judgment, a question of what's right or what's fair. It is just a statement of fact. Japan's market is not open to foreigners in the way that the U.S. or West Germany markets are open.

How much of a problem does the Japanese difference pose for the United States? To defenders of Japan, and to those who believe that a restructured U.S. economy is about to enter a golden age, there is no problem at all.

To alarmists, Japan's challenge is undermining America's economic prospects. The reality is more mundane. Japan's difference hurts the U.S. economy, but only a little. The Japan problem is real, but it is not central.

Yet the problem cannot be dismissed. Japan is a great economic power that does not play by the same rules as the other great economic powers. Economically, and above all politically, that is a fact that cannot be ignored. One way or another, the United States has got to find a way of dealing with Japan.

There are two extreme views about what to do. On one side are the old-time free traders, who want us in effect to turn the other cheek. On the other side are the bashers, who want us to confront Japan and demand massive change, or else.

For those of us in neither camp, the whole issue is agonizing. The old-time free-trade position seems naive, reflecting neither the realities of Japan nor the political possibilities for America. Yet the basher program does not seem very appealing either. Above all, it is virtually certain to fail in its premise: Japan will not change all of a sudden, and we therefore will be stuck with the "or else."

My political forecast is that the bashers will more or less have their way, and that the next decade will be one of growing economic nationalism. This nationalism will be expressed in a demand for import restrictions that will hurt our own economy at least as much as they hurt Japan's.

But this is an outcome that might be avoided if, instead of trying to bully the Japanese into acting like us, we adopt an explicit, but limited, industrial policy. That is, the U.S. government should make a frank decision to subsidize a few sectors, especially in the high-technology area, that may be described plausibly as "strategic," and in which there is a perceived threat from Japanese competition.

I am not at all sure that the actual economic benefits of such a policy will exceed its costs. However, the downside would be limited: federal expenditures of, say, \$10 billion a year to support industrial research and development consortia would produce at least some benefits, so that even at worst the net cost of the program to the economy would be a few billion a year—that is, less than 0.1% of the gross national product.

At the same time, such a limited industrial policy could serve a double-edged political purpose. It could be an answer to those who fear that Japanese strategic trade policy is squeezing the United States out of all the key sectors, and it could provide an incen-

tive for the Japanese to find ways to open up their system, if only to persuade the United States not to subsidize industries that compete with Japanese exports.

An on-budget program would be less likely to turn into a pure tool of special interests than a program of import restrictions whose costs consist of higher prices that are virtually invisible to consumers.

I am not advocating some form of "managed trade"—nor would managed trade be an acceptable second-best alternative to the proposed industrial policy. One of the main purposes of the policy proposal is precisely to provide an alternative to managed trade, with its hidden costs and near-total dominance by interest-group politics.

Viewed from the right perspective, then, a limited U.S. industrial policy could be a relatively inexpensive way to cope with the stresses produced by relative U.S. decline and the special problem of dealing with Japan.

This is a safe policy proposal to make, since it seems unlikely that such a clean solution will be adopted. Bashers prefer managed trade, perhaps because its costs are less identifiable; politicians prefer it for the same reason; and in the 1990s anything that raises the current budget deficit is avoided whatever its future costs. But I am now convinced that industrial policy is the lesser of several evils.

EL SALVADOR: A DEFENSE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday May 16, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I am confused. In a few days my colleagues and I will be asked to vote on a bill which authorizes emergency assistance to emerging democracies and at the same time eliminates some of the funds to the struggling democracy in El Salvador. Is it, or is it not, our goal to promote democracy throughout the world? Or do we only support those countries which are in the first stages of reform, and desert them when they truly need us the most?

I would like to share with my colleagues who continue to question whether our money has been used to improve conditions in El Salvador the following article written by President Cristiani. The piece, which appeared in the *Washington Post*, highlights a number of positive changes that have taken place in El Salvador since General Romero was overthrown in 1979 and gives much of the credit for these changes to the United States. The President specifically states in the article that our aid has been particularly useful in helping out the most impoverished Salvadorans.

In his inaugural address 11 months ago, President Cristiani unveiled a five-point plan to achieve lasting peace in his country and, to date, there is every indication that he is sin-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

cerely committed to this goal. With this in mind, it is easy to understand why President Cristiani questions, as do I, why the United States would consider withdrawing support from his government now when "there has never been so much encouraging progress on all fronts to demonstrate that U.S. aid is being well spent and U.S. policy is well conceived."

I urge my colleagues to take a moment to consider President Cristiani's remarks before the vote on H.R. 4636.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 27, 1990]

EL SALVADOR: A DEFENSE

(By Alfredo Cristiani)

Many Americans, including some in Congress, as evidenced by a vote yesterday in a House committee, sharply question whether all the aid the United States has provided for El Salvador has accomplished anything at all. After a decade of U.S. support, they argue, nothing has changed. The guerrilla war and abuse of human rights by government forces continue, while nothing is done for the one-quarter of Salvadoran families living in extreme poverty.

In El Salvador we find it odd that this question is raised at this time, because from our perspective there has never been so much encouraging progress on all fronts to demonstrate that U.S. aid is being well spent and U.S. policy is well conceived.

For example:

El Salvador has become a functioning democracy.

We have had six elections in the past 10 years, and when I took office last year after winning 54 percent of the vote, it was the first time in our history that the reins of government had passed from one civilian to another through popular elections. Our constitutional democracy had passed a crucial test that should please all Americans.

The prospects of peaceful settlement of the war have never looked better.

In my inaugural address 10 months ago I declared that the quest for a peaceful settlement to the decade-long conflict with the Marxist terrorist Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN) was my top priority, and I outlined a five-point plan to achieve it. Talks began last year, but the FMLN broke them off in November by launching its biggest offensive of the war at the heart of our cities, thinking it could touch off a popular uprising against the elected government. But the people refused, and the FMLN was driven back.

In December the presidents of the five Central American countries meeting in San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica, issued a direct statement of support for my government, which it characterized as the product of "democratic, pluralistic and participative processes." The presidents asked the U.N. secretary general to urge both sides to resume the peace negotiations. Without hesitation I set aside any bitterness over the terrorist attacks and went to United Nations headquarters in New York to ask for Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's intermediation. His efforts produced our first session with the FMLN in Geneva two weeks ago, in which both sides agreed to work toward a U.N.-verified truce and to continue talks scheduled to resume during the next few weeks at a time and place yet to be decided. This progress in our quest for peace should spark hope in everyone who genuinely wants a decent end to our agony.

The army is more disciplined and has proved itself willing to investigate abuses of human rights within its ranks.

Ten years ago Archbishop Oscar A. Romero was gunned down by a death squad widely suspected to have been made up of military men. No official attempt was ever made to find the killers. During the guerrilla offensive last November six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter were barbarously murdered at the University of Central America in San Salvador. Within hours I ordered a full-scale investigation by our U.S.-funded and trained Special Investigative Unit and requested further technical assistance from the FBI, Scotland Yard and the Canadian and Spanish police. With this international help, we ran more than 300 ballistic tests on the weapons of soldiers near the university at the time. Within two months, an army colonel, three lieutenants and five enlisted men were indicted for the crime. Meanwhile, the search continues for evidence that may link others to the crime, and our offer of a \$250,000 reward for information that would lead to additional arrests is still open. There has not been and will not be any cover-up to protect anyone we can get evidence against.

Our critics may say that nothing has changed in El Salvador since Archbishop Romero's assassination in 1980, but our actions should indicate that everything has changed since then. The high command has cooperated fully in the effort to root out the killers within its ranks. This has never happened before. It sends the message to the other military people that such crimes will not be tolerated. It also tells the vast majority of the military, who are good people, that the bad apples are going to get caught.

While it is true we cannot guarantee that a judge or jury will convict these men for this outrageous crime (we wouldn't be a democracy if we could), we will vigorously prosecute the case to the full extent of the law. We are limited by a legal system that has been described as flawed, but I am pushing ahead with legislation to correct these shortcomings.

Our economic and social programs are directed toward the most impoverished Salvadorans.

We are in the first and most difficult stages of a structural adjustment program to correct the economic mistakes of the past and introduce the kind of competitive free enterprise system that is the only proven way to bring about development and prosperity. But to avoid further burdening our poorest people, we have exempted them from major price increases for services resulting from the ending of government subsidies. Moreover, we have given out almost 15,000 land ownership titles to landless farmers who couldn't get their titles under the existing land reform program, which made it difficult for them to get credit to finance their crops. This should rejuvenate the land-reform system.

U.S. economic aid has played a key role in helping our poor, because they are the most directly affected when the guerrillas blow up rural buses and electric power lines. U.S. funds enable us to repair critical infrastructure quickly to minimize the effect on these people and their livelihoods.

Can we say here in 1990 that we are a perfect democracy with no human rights problems? Of course not. But we are making progress, and nothing is more important to continued advancement than a peace settlement. But let me be clear about this: it would be a serious mistake to cut or curtail aid at this crucial moment in the peace process. It would lead those who want to

overthrow our democracy by violent means to believe that they can achieve in Washington what they could not achieve in El Salvador.

If these talks succeed and the FMLN guerrillas agree to join with us in our democracy, our goal is to reduce the size of our military substantially and convert U.S. military aid into education, health and other programs for the most needy, including job training for former combatants.

We know that El Salvador's problems cannot be solved by violence. Rather, we are convinced that economic progress measured by social justice for all Salvadorans can only be obtained within the framework of constitutional democracy.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PEPPERELL POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Pepperell Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Pepperell, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Pepperell Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief David Young and those who serve in the Pepperell Police Department:

Thomas Lane, James Scott, Allen Davis, Benjamin McDonald, Kenneth Beers, Steven Bezanson, James Peters, Armando Herrera, Peter Gibbs, Jessica Leblanc, Brian Goldman, Alan Lessieur, and Kevin Cooney.

A NEED FOR A CHANGE OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged recently to have accompanied Chairman STEPHEN SOLARZ of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia-Pacific, and Congressman ROBERT DORNAN of the

House Armed Services Committee, in August of last year to review U.S. policies toward the Pacific Region on Oceania.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues a summary analysis and our findings as a result of our meeting with several of the leaders of Pacific nations.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an excellent summary of our findings as so eloquently stated by Chairman SOLARZ.

PROBLEMS IN PARADISE: UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

(Statement by Representative Stephen J. Solarz)

For four decades and more, ever since the end of World War II, American policy and American policymakers have largely ignored the South Pacific. At best our policy toward the region has been one of benign neglect. As a consequence, the tremendous store of goodwill that our wartime liberation of the region gained us in the South Pacific has gradually diminished, until today that reservoir of friendliness and sympathy toward the United States is in danger of drying up.

The peoples of the South Pacific correctly point out that U.S. aid to the 17 countries and entities of the region, exclusive of \$10 million provided under the South Pacific Fisheries Treaty, totals a paltry \$6.9 million. By way of comparison, Australia, according to the latest available figures, provides well over \$250 million; Japan, \$66 million; and New Zealand, with a population smaller than Kentucky's or Arizona's, over \$40 million.

In other respects, as well, there is a growing perception in the region that the United States is not responsive to the needs or the sensibilities of the inhabitants of the South Pacific. Included among their grievances are the failure of the United States to ratify the protocols to the Treaty of Rarotonga establishing a South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone; perceived U.S. support for France's program of nuclear testing in the region; the absence of permanent U.S. diplomatic missions in many of the countries of the region; and a belief that Washington is not sufficiently responsible to the region's environmental concerns.

Some will ask why we should care about the South Pacific. Why, in an era of budgetary constraints, should the United States adopt a more visible and active role in the region? The answer, simply stated, is that it is in our interests to do so. Indeed the United States has a wide range of political, security, economic, and humanitarian interests in the region that would be well served by a new policy that gives higher priority to the South Pacific.

Politically, we have an interest in sustaining sister democracies around the world.

Strategically, we have an interest in keeping open the air and sea lanes connecting Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, and in maintaining our long-standing policy of strategic denial vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Economically, we have an interest in the rich marine and mineral resources of the region.

And from a humanitarian point of view, we have an interest in helping the people of the South Pacific, many of whom subsist on a per capita income considerably below \$1,000 a year, overcome the often harsh conditions under which they live.

Convinced of the importance of the region for the United States, and believing that the time was ripe for a new look at American in-

terests and policies in the South Pacific, two of my colleagues and I made a trip to the region last August. Joining me were Congressman Robert K. Dornan (R-Calif.) of the House Armed Services Committee and Congressman Eni Faleomavaega (D-American Samoa) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Over the course of twelve days we visited seven countries: Kiribati, Fiji, Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.

Today we are releasing a formal report on our trip, entitled "Problems in Paradise: United States Interests in the South Pacific." I believe I am correct in saying that this document is the most comprehensive study of U.S. interests in the South Pacific and U.S. relations with the countries of the South Pacific ever produced by the Congress. Certainly it is the most up-to-date.

As part of our report, we have offered a number of recommendations of both a regional and a country-specific nature. Among those recommendations are the following:

The U.S. should continue its leadership role on the driftnet fishing issue.

The Administration should submit the Protocols of the Treaty of Rarotonga to the Senate for ratification.

The U.S. should beef up its diplomatic presence in the region.

The U.S. should establish additional bilateral aid missions in the region.

The U.S. should initiate a South Pacific scholarship program.

Acting in cooperation with our friends in the region, the U.S. should plan special ceremonies commemorating the 50th anniversaries of the major World War II battles of the South Pacific.

The Administration should submit the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program Convention and the associated Protocols to the Senate for ratification.

The U.S. should expand high level contacts between American and South Pacific leaders.

The U.S. should increase the level of U.S. representation at meetings of the regional organizations.

The U.S. should take steps to see that Voice of America broadcasts are available to a larger regional audience.

The Peace Corps should expand its presence in the region.

The Administration should prepare a strategy for the promotion of trade, investment, and tourism in the South Pacific.

The U.S. should reorganize its current diplomatic posts in the region.

It is our firm conviction that the time has come for the United States to rediscover the South Pacific. It is high time for a new, comprehensive American strategy toward the region. The starting point for such a strategy would be a greater sensitivity to South Pacific views on a variety of issues, most particularly the Treaty of Rarotonga. Another component in the strategy would be a systematic effort to project a higher U.S. profile in the region, not so much through increased aid resources as through a greater diplomatic presence, higher-level official contacts, enhanced people-to-people programs, and more active U.S. participation in South Pacific regional organizations.

We feel confident that my drawing up such a strategy for the South Pacific, based upon the recommendations contained in this report, the United States could get considerable mileage from a relatively modest investment of resources and attention. In this fashion, not only would American inter-

ests be furthered, but those of our friends in the South Pacific as well.

WELCOMING HIS EXCELLENCY ZINE EL ABIDINE BEN ALI, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to welcome to the United States, His Excellency Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia. President Ben Ali is an important friend of the United States and an outspoken proponent of free and democratic government in a region of the world which often sees too few democratic leaders.

Since assuming the Presidency in November 1987, in accordance with the Tunisian Constitution, President Ben Ali has instituted a number of reforms designed to restore freedoms which had eroded over the last several years. Among the political reforms implemented are the opening of the democratic process to other political parties, greater freedom of the press, the release of thousands of political prisoners, and limiting the presidential terms in office to two. All of these initiatives have combined to ensure that Tunisia maintains a government that is responsive to its citizens.

Tunisia, however, faces many challenges. The rise of Islamic fundamentalism, which espouses anti-democratic reforms, could endanger the political progress thus far achieved.

In order to address the need for economic reform, President Ben Ali has instituted a major structural adjustment plan supported by the World Bank, the IMF, and the United States. Commendably, President Ben Ali has not restored to heavy-handed measures to meet these political and economic challenges. Instead he has chosen to expand democratic and economic freedoms for the people of Tunisia so that they can collectively benefit from these measures.

For many years I have followed the progress, and at times the problems, of the Tunisian people. They have placed great emphasis on education rather than costly military buildups.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, I hope that you will join me in extending a warm welcome to His Excellency Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, President of Tunisia, a friend of the United States, and an example of democratic leadership for the world.

TRIBUTE TO THE ASIAN-PACIFIC STATE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the work of a

distinguished public service organization, the Asian-Pacific State Employee Association.

Over the years, the association had dedicated itself to improve the quality of life for all members of the Sacramento community. Through their commitment, the association has assisted many young students in furthering their education by offering scholarships to distinguished college-bound students.

The Asian-Pacific State Employee Association is most deserving of our thanks and our praise for their efforts and compassion. There are few cases more worthwhile than encouraging our young people in their efforts to enhance their education and contribute in a meaningful way to society. Given the unprecedented challenges arising from the vast and significant changes which are taking place in our society, the importance of an advanced education is greater now than ever before.

I wish to commend the association on this act of public service, and extend my personal congratulations to each of these students for their academic excellence. Being honored with scholarships by the Asian-Pacific State Employee Association Scholarship Committee are Ms. Thu Tran of Encina High School, Ms. Julia Fong of C.K. McClatchy High School, and Ms. Jennifer Ouchida of Rio Americano High School. Mr. Scott Ichikawa of C.K. McClatchy High School is the recipient of the KCRA TV Channel 3 scholarship and Mr. Somwang Hingham of Cordova Senior High School is the recipient of the Aerojet scholarship.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing these students continued success in their academic endeavors.

HONORING CAPTAIN RICHARD A. STRATTON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTELEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MACHTELEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Capt. Richard A. Stratton, of Newport RI, who is being honored by Rhode Island Military Order of the Purple Heart for his years of dedicated and distinguished service in the U.S. Navy.

Captain Stratton began his military career in 1948 in the Massachusetts National Guard. He then enlisted in the Navy and was commissioned in 1955 through the Naval Aviation Cadet Program. He has served as executive assistant to the deputy director Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, Strategic Air Command Headquarters, a commanding officer for two Navy recruiting districts, and as deputy for operations at the U.S. Naval Academy. From 1967 to 1973, he was a prisoner of war in Vietnam. In 1975, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He has been the director at the Naval Academy Prep School in Newport. He retired from active service in 1986.

Captain Stratton has received several medals and commendations during his career. Among these are the Purple Heart, the Navy Commendation Medal, the Air Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and the Silver Star. In addition, he was appointed an honorary Chief

Petty Officer and is a member of the U.S. Coast Guard CPO Association, the Fleet Reserve Association, and the Navy Enlisted Reserve Association.

For his years of dedicated and loyal service to our Nation both in times of war and of peace, it is with great pleasure that I salute Captain Stratton. I wish him all the best and continued success in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BOXBOROUGH POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Boxborough Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Boxborough, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Boxborough Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order, that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals, and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief William Morrison and those who serve in the Boxborough Police Department.

Ralph E. Kelley, Stephen P. Trefry, Michael J. Edmonds, Michael R. Grill, Scott J. Camilleri, John W. Deasy, William N. Rowe, Stephanie M. Baker, Erik Ramsland, Harold W. Curtis, Richard N. Priest, Paul A. Wilson, Robert Nugent, and Raymond Eyles.

TRIBUTE TO ESTHER AND BEN GEIZHALS

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of May 20, 1990, the American Friends of Bnai Zion Haifa Medical Center in New York City will honor two dear friends of mine, Esther and Ben Geizhals. The Geizhals will be feted at a black-tie dinner in Queens for their dedication, devotion, and commitment to the medical center and their years of service to Bnai Zion.

The Geizhals' story, Mr. Speaker, is a compelling one. Ben, a native of Cracow, Poland, survived the horrors of four concentration

camps during World War II, and Esther is a survivor of Auschwitz. They moved to the United States after the war and live in New Hyde Park, Queens. The couple has three children, one of whom resides in Israel.

For nearly 20 years, Mr. Speaker, my predecessor in Congress and I have been the beneficiaries of Ben's wise counsel on matters concerning Israel and the Middle East. After serving as a congressional aide to our former colleague Lester Wolff for 12 years, he has continued to impart his special view of world events to me, and I am grateful for this guidance.

Ben also has thrown himself into community service with a rare vigor. Among the positions he has held or continues to hold are president of Young Israel of New Hyde Park; president of the Cracow Society; board member of Queens College Speech and Hearing Center, the American Federation of Polish Jews, the American Federation of Concentration Camp Survivors, and the Salute to Israel Parade, and executive board member of Bnai Zion and of Friends of IDF.

Through all of his good works, Mr. Speaker, Ben has recognized the strength and companionship of his wife Esther as a driving force. Indeed, they are a team, and it is only fitting that they will be honored as such on May 20. I'm sure my colleagues in the House join with me in sending best wishes to my good friends Esther and Ben Geizhals at this proud moment in their lives. I look forward to their continuing friendship in the years ahead.

AFL-CIO'S LANE KIRKLAND RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, last evening I had the honor of presenting to Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, a 1990 International Human Rights Award in behalf of the International Human Rights Law Group. It was an honor for me to present such a significant award to one of the most distinguished citizens of this country and of the entire world.

The International Human Rights Law Group is a nonprofit public interest law center which serves as a catalyst to mobilize the skills of the legal community to promote and protect human rights. The Law Group has worked in more than 40 countries to investigate human rights abuses, to monitor elections, and to support the independence of judiciaries. The Law Group's wise counsel, as a nonpartisan, nonideological advocate, has contributed greatly to the work of the Congress through its testimony before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and especially our Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations. Under the able leadership of its executive director, Amy Young, and the direction of a distinguished board of directors chaired by Robert Herzstein the International Human Rights Law Group has made a very real differ-

ence in the lives of thousands and thousands of men and women around the globe.

Last night, along with other distinguished honorees Yelena Bonner and Alexander Dubchek, the Law Group paid tribute to a man who reflects, if not personifies, the American labor movement which has contributed so very much to making this country the envy of the globe. In honoring Lane Kirkland the Law Group also honored the men and women of the AFL-CIO whose support, whose dues, and whose hard work on the job and in union activities have enabled Lane Kirkland's unique talents to touch the lives of millions in distant lands.

It is easy, inside the beltway, to see organized labor only as an interest group—though larger and more powerful than most, perhaps all. But those of us in elective politics who have the opportunity to meet with workers one on one see organized labor for what it really is: part of mankind's ancient struggle to bring dignity to the life of each and every individual. It is a noble task which lies at the very heart of what members of the Law Group and we in Congress mean when we speak of human rights. And all too often the struggle for workers rights today—even in the United States—is about fundamental rights, issues of individual dignity and worth, and not simply questions of pay.

It is a mighty statement to the selflessness of the American worker that when a group of workers has succeeded in ending abuses they have not stopped, satisfied with their own achievements. American workers, through their unions, have reached out to others to help them in their struggle. Last night's award to Lane Kirkland was made possible because America's workers have had the vision to recognize that the fabric of human rights cannot stop at national boundaries, that one person's rights are not fully secured while those of his neighbors are at risk.

It is in the spirit of concern for fellow workers around the globe that the American labor movement and especially the AFL-CIO has involved itself in the struggle for workers rights, for human rights, in Poland, Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, Korea, the Soviet Union, and dozens of other nations.

When Lech Walesa and the then small Solidarity movement were unlikely winners against the monolith of Communist dictatorship, Lane Kirkland was there with financial, organizational, and especially fraternal moral support. It was his vision that provided critical support to workers in Poland and it is their example that proved so powerful throughout Eastern Europe. Lane Kirkland and the men and women of the AFL-CIO through their actions and example helped to turn the web of possibility inherent in the Helsinki process into concrete achievements.

Over the years Lane Kirkland and the AFL-CIO have been in the forefront of struggle for rights in the Soviet Union, from workers rights to championing the right of Soviet Jews and others to freely emigrate.

When the dark night of the Pinochet government fell over Chilean democracy, the AFL-CIO was there with critical support for Chilean free labor unions. When the opportunity for a new day drew nearer, Lane Kirkland

was in the forefront of those helping Chilean Democrats to regain their democracy.

The list of nations where Lane Kirkland has made a very real difference is a long one. Wherever progress on human rights can be made, you will see labor leaders in the front ranks. And wherever labor leaders are struggling for human rights, there you will find Lane Kirkland and the members of the AFL-CIO.

As a former board member of the National Endowment for Democracy I have had the opportunity to work closely with Lane Kirkland and to see firsthand the unique contribution he as an individual makes to the tasks to which he sets in hand. He is truly a champion of human rights. His vision, courage, and tenacity have been rewarded in large measure by the events of this last remarkable year. Yet he would be the first to say that in many ways our job has only begun.

Last night's award ceremony was a joyful occasion but our enthusiasm was tempered by the realization that, even as we celebrated, all too many of our fellow human beings do not have the fundamental rights, the basic dignity, to which their humanity entitles them. But last night's awards ceremony was their celebration too, for the energy and dynamism and dedication we recognized through the awards lives in the hearts and minds of untold millions. And one day, thanks to people like Lane Kirkland, they, too, will have their day in the sunshine.

HONORING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BRONX MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL CENTER

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the quality patient care that is being provided at the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, which is celebrating its 35th anniversary of service to the people of the Bronx.

Since 1955, the success of BMHC has truly been a community effort. Hospital workers, medical staff, elected officials, labor unions and community organizations have all contributed their special skills and commitment to excellence.

BMHC is a 776-bed teaching hospital affiliated with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and it is the largest municipal hospital in the Bronx. Its residency training programs involve 40 medical specialties and subspecialties.

A long list of important and innovative medical work has been performed at the center. Its burn service, first established in 1961, is the only service of its kind in the borough. The hyperbaric center is a leader in the treatment of victims of smoke inhalation and carbon monoxide poisoning. Since 1986, BMHC has run a pediatric AIDS day care center that provides both educational and clinical support for children with AIDS.

Over the past few years, BMHC has expanded its home health care services and taken an active role in the recruitment and retention of nurses. All of these programs are just a fraction of the quality health care pro-

vided by the dedicated professionals at BMHC.

I congratulate all the staff and supporters of BMHC on this festive occasion, and thank you on behalf of my Bronx constituents. I pledge my support for your important programs and wish you continued success in the years ahead.

DOROTHY ALLENSWORTH: MAKING DREAMS COME TRUE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American who has dedicated her life to helping those who are working to make a better life for themselves through education.

Dorothy Allensworth is the executive director of College Careers, an organization which helps severely disadvantaged young people lift themselves out of poverty by offering them the opportunity to secure a college education.

College Careers' sponsorship goes far beyond simply helping a person enter college. It provides assistance in resolving personal problems, guidance in selection of a college, help with admissions and financial aid, and help with tuition, room, and board. Dorothy's leadership in this organization has been instrumental in its outstanding success record. Starting with 22 students in 1967, College Careers has grown to sponsor approximately 150 students from 60 to 70 different colleges and technical schools each year.

On Saturday, May 19, 1990, Dorothy will receive the prestigious "Ethics in Action" award by the Ethical Culture Society of Westchester. This award is presented each year to no more than two individuals in recognition of their outstanding community service. The recipients of this award have demonstrated through their work unusual dedication and commitment toward improving the human condition.

I have had the privilege of knowing Dorothy for several years, and I know that her leadership and commitment in helping fulfill the dreams of young people to attend college grows from her personal belief that individuals can make a difference, that they can improve the lives of those they are willing to reach out and help. Her work has helped hundreds and hundreds of young people and thereby make this a better world.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LITTLETON POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Littleton Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Littleton, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Littleton Police Department—the public servants on the frontline who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Thomas Odea and those who serve in the Littleton Police Department:

Joseph Lombardo, Robert Romilly, Steven Ziegler, John Hagan, Paul Hollingsworth, Greg Irvine, John Kelly, Mathew King, Paul Baratta, and Thomas Delegge.

THE NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a touching police memorial service I attended on Tuesday, May 15, 1990, commemorating the 163 men and women who made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty last year.

I would also like to share with my colleagues the moving remarks given at the memorial by Vice President QUAYLE.

The National Peace Officers Memorial Service takes place on May 15 of each year during National Police Week. Each year, survivors, police officers, officials, and friends gather in order that we may commemorate the courageous service of those we have lost, and to express our gratitude for those who place their lives on the line every day.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full text of Vice President QUAYLE's remarks at the memorial ceremony:

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE

Thank you, Dewey, for those inspiring and though provoking words. You are all lucky to have found a great and tough leader in Dewey Stokes.

We are gathered here today in the name of the American people. We have come to commemorate 163 men and women who have made the highest sacrifice that any human being can make. These men and women, whose names will be read shortly, gave their lives so that we, their fellow citizens, could live freely and in peace. We are moved by what they have done for us, by the love we feel for them, and in the cases of the family members present by the

memories of those who were most treasured by them in life.

And so it is that we have set aside this day every year to come together as a nation to honor those who have fallen in the line of duty. We come here seeking each other's company, to contemplate the terrible loss we have suffered, to express our frustration over the senseless violent acts of criminals, and to ask why God in His infinite wisdom has taken from us those who were so good and who we most loved.

There are no easy answers to questions such as these. But perhaps we should begin by keeping in mind the example set by the men and women who founded this country. They handed this special land on to us as a sanctuary of freedom, a "Shining City on a hill." But they did so only at a great cost in lives lost, both in wars overseas and in the struggle against crime at home.

We face the same reality that our forefathers confronted—that freedom is dearly bought and dearly maintained. And, that the price is paid in a never ending war against crime, as well as in ceaseless vigilance against threats from our enemies overseas.

The war against crime and drugs, which so taxes our patience and ability to persevere as a nation, is every bit as much a struggle for national survival as any other that this country has faced. The enemy within—the violent criminal and the drug dealer—threatens not only our freedom and way of life, but the very idea of civilization itself.

We who have not made the ultimate sacrifice must resolve to be as brave, as dutiful, and as generous as those whom we now honor. Let us live up to that obligation by leaving this Ceremony today pledged to do three things: First, to honor those who have died; second, to carry on their life's work; and third, to learn from their example.

We should begin by honoring those who have died this past year with the recognition that they are in fact American heroes. The fallen peace officers of 1989, and of every other year, gave their lives for their country as valiantly and as courageously as any of America's war heroes have done.

Today, we formally recognize and express our gratitude for that sacrifice. The National Law Enforcement Memorial, which will be completed soon, and which will be the site of this Ceremony in future years, will further express our admiration as a nation for the bravery, character, and love shown in the line of duty by these men and women.

Second, we should leave this Ceremony today pledged to carry on the life's work of those who have died. There is one piece of unfinished business in particular that, above all others, we should pledge to complete.

One year ago today, President Bush spoke at this Ceremony. He urged us to keep faith with the sacrifice of those peace officers who've died in the line of duty by waging a renewed and total war on crime. He called for "a national strategy, a partnership with America's cities and States, to take back the streets." And, he proposed a broad legislative initiative to fight violent crime which he sent to the Congress.

This Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act would fight crime: by greatly broadening the availability of the death penalty, by reducing the power of judges to exclude evidence of crimes, by reforming overly complicated habeas corpus procedures, and by keeping firearms out of the hands of criminals.

For one whole year, the Congress of the United States has sat on the President's

anti-crime package. And it has done nothing at all during that time. It has not even scheduled a floor vote in either House.

Ladies and gentlemen, Congress needs to quit footdragging on the President's violent crime control package and pass it NOW! We owe it to the men and women whose deaths we now commemorate to do everything we can to stop violent crime.

Third, let's leave this Ceremony today having learned from the example of those who have died. Let's depart here determined to remember that there are heroes and villains in this world just as surely as there is good and evil. And, let's remember that just as we should emulate the heroes who we commemorate today, we should have no compunctions about punishing the villains.

Unfortunately, it sometimes seems that as a society we have forgotten some simple, basic truths one of which is that there are evil people in the world who are intent on doing wicked things.

We sometimes hear it said that society is more to blame for crimes than are criminals. Or that crime is caused by parents who are too distant or who pamper their children too much. Or that crime is caused by America's poverty, or that it's actually America's prosperity that is to blame. TV violence, boredom, passionate impulses—everything and everyone is blamed. Everyone—except the criminal.

However, those who have been out on the streets know better. They know, as President Bush has said many times, that the criminal chooses his way of life, his companions, and the kinds of crimes he commits. They know that it is the criminal who chooses to reject society and its values. And, they know the criminal is not the victim, he is the victimizer. Any law-abiding society has a duty to punish wrongdoers. And punishment is not an unseemly indulgence in revenge but a civilized response to wrongdoing.

At the same time, let us not forget that there are many good people in the world as well as the evildoers. And, let's be proud that among those good people, there are the heroes who we honor with this Ceremony today.

We should be proud that our history shows some 30,000 heroes have given their lives in the war against crime. That staggering number does not even include those law enforcement officers who were wounded or disabled.

It does include many men like Charlie Hill, a good family man, who was active in his church and neighborhood and was loved by all who knew him. On March 23 of last year, Charlie Hill went to serve an eviction notice and ended up losing his life. He was killed in a shootout with a thug, who was holding a hostage in a crack house. Another officer, Andrew Chelchowski, was seriously wounded in the exchange. Charlie Hill's mother, his wife Virginia, and his sons Robert and Charles, Jr., are here with us today.

Another of the heroes we honor with this Ceremony is State Trooper Jerry Hines. On February 20th of last year, at 11:55 p.m., he pulled a car over on the Interstate because he suspected the driver was drunk. The driver, who had committed several other murders only hours before, shot Jerry Hines repeatedly with a hand gun and left him to die. Jerry Hines' wife, Carol, his daughter, Jennifer, and his sister, Maria, are also with us today.

Sadly, there are so many other families, like Charlie Hill's and Jerry Hines', repre-

sented and honored here today. Next year, they may be joined by the families of the two latest heroes, Greg Hauser and Ray Kilroy of Chicago, who lost their lives just this past Sunday night when they responded to a plea for help from a grandmother who was being harassed by her own grandson.

Let us resolve, as a society, to do more for the families of these fallen law enforcement heroes—and for all the other victims of crime. As far as I am concerned, we have spent far too much time worrying about the rights of criminals and not nearly enough time worrying about the rights of victims.

We need to restore some balance to the scales of justice by putting victims' rights first—where they belong. Let us leave this place inspired by the example of sacrifice and love set by those whom we honor, like Charlie Hill and Jerry Hines. Let us commit ourselves to carry on their life's work by passing tough anticrime laws and by winning the war on crime. And, let us determine never to forget that there are heroes and villains in the world, and that we are privileged to walk in the footsteps of some of the finest and bravest men and women this country has ever produced. These men and women honored us by the manner in which they lived and by the manner in which they died.

Receive them, O Lord, into your heavenly kingdom, and hold them in Your arms while they await us, and the day when we shall all be together again.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA INAUGURATES PRESIDENT LEE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure and honor to wish my friends in the Republic of China on Taiwan good luck as they inaugurate their eighth President, Mr. Lee Teng-hui, on May 20, 1990.

In the last 10 years the Republic of China has been standing tall: First as a developing democracy, and second as a major economic power in the world. Its living standards are among the highest in the world, and its economic growth, averaging more than 8 percent a year since 1981, has been the envy of the world as well. At present it has a foreign reserve of more than \$75 billion and the ROC Government has established a \$1.2 billion international economic cooperation and development fund, the purpose of which is to strengthen overseas economic cooperation or joint planning of economic development in the form of direct and indirect loans, technical assistance, or guaranteed investments.

Despite our lack of a formal relationship with the Republic of China, the United States has a strong "unofficial" relationship with the ROC. In recent years we have had a number of trade consultations with the ROC Government regarding their continuing trade surplus with us. Recent trade figures show, however, that there has been a decline in their trade surplus, and it is conceivable that a trade bal-

ance between our countries can be achieved at some future date.

Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China is a responsible international country and our fifth largest trading partner. As its economy continues to expand, it is the duty of all Western nations, and especially of the United States to help it return to all proper international organizations. ROC's application to join GATT has been temporarily blocked, but no effort should be spared in helping the Republic of China attain its goal of being a major international player.

As we congratulate the people on Taiwan and President Lee Teng-hui, the first elected Taiwanese president, on President Lee's May 20th inauguration, I wish to say that my colleagues and I have always enjoyed working with ROC's representatives in Washington. They are a dedicated crew and they have helped us understand their country throughout the years.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY TEST REPEAL RALLY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the work of many of my colleagues in arranging the Social Security earnings test repeal rally, showing support for the Older Americans Freedom To Work Act. I was honored to be able to speak in favor of repealing this earnings test.

This obvious disincentive to work has been a thorn in the side of senior citizens. Those reaching retirement age should not be forced to stop working. Removing this barrier can foster more independent, confident seniors. Older Americans can and should participate as productive members of society.

This legislation would benefit those seniors who need it most. Two-thirds of the benefit from repeal would go to those with income of less than \$40,000. Working without added penalties such as the earnings test gives seniors independence from Federal programs. Nobody should be dependent upon the Federal Government in their everyday lives.

The repeal of the earnings test also makes economic sense. Keeping in mind the social costs of retirement, encouraging productivity increases overall benefits. Instead of contributing to the Nation's output of goods and services, a retiree receives a pension and health care benefits paid for by working taxpayers—thus affecting the economy.

Removing the earnings test barrier makes sense for individuals and the economy. It seems that we have an opportunity to help a large group of people without burdensome complications. I believe it is about time we took this step.

"RAPPIN" FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

**HON. GEORGE J.
HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the concerns expressed by one young person in my district for a clean, safe environment.

Wanting to help other students realize the importance of environmental issues, Raheem Brown, a constituent of mine from the Westhampton Beach Junior High School, in Westhampton Beach, NY, composed a rap song about recycling. I am proud to include his message in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Untitled

White paper thrown into cans,
A wine glass for the woman and man.

It's all about recycling and how we can help,
Hey, look this ain't no history class so don't yelp.

Listen to a little story 'bout a kid named Jay,

Yo, here's the story.

One day I saw him walkin' down the street,
Bobbin' his head to a strange beat.

Eatin' his hotdog and sippin' his drink,
Everyone thought that he was a big fink.

Throwin' paper is what the boy was doin'
Walkin' down the street while he was chewin'.

Didn't realize what was goin' on,
As you can hear he was wrong.

He didn't recycle that was his mistake,
A mistake that you really shouldn't make.

So Recycle! Recycle! Recycle! Recycle!

When we recycle paper we save trees,
And make goods that get shipped overseas.
And not only that we make the air better too.

All by the help of what we can do.

So don't be frontin' or even casin',
Jus' help out with the U.S. Nation.

And Recycle! Recycle! Recycle! Recycle!
Peace!

A TRIBUTE TO THE DRACUT POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Dracut Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Dracut, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Dracut Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a Nation ruled

by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Louis Panas and those who serve in the Dracut Police Department:

Robert Paquin, Lawrence Veino, Kevin Rowe, Thomas McNiff, Raymond Jones, Paul Charbonneau, David Courtenay, Joseph Shurtleff, Thomas Barker, Anthony Archinski, Charles Cregg, William Dubois.

Pasquale DeCunto, Brendon Loughran, Robert Hoag, Leonard Flanagan, Barry Cregg, Peter Apostolas, Kevin Richardson, Richard Bergeron, Gerald Surprenant, Gerard Dauphinais, James Wagner, Harry Curtis.

Rogert Brissette, Stephen Araskiewicz, Philip Berard, Ralph Garland, Stephen Chaput, Donna Guziejka, Leonard Wagner, Thomas Cappelluzzo, Peter Kelleher, David O'Brien.

EXIMBANK OPENS NEW LINE OF CREDIT FOR POLAND

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to support Poland's transformation to a free market economy, President Bush has announced that Eximbank will begin to offer Poland medium-term credit for financing projects and supporting United States exports. Previously, legal restraints prohibited Eximbank from doing business in Poland on a medium-term basis and limited financing to a short-term basis of 1 year or less. The Export-Import Bank Act, requiring Eximbank to have "reasonable assurance of repayment," prevented Poland from buying United States exports. However, in light of Poland's progress in complying with the austerity program required by the IMF, Eximbank's Board of Directors explored various possibilities in which the United States could provide Poland with the means to purchase American capital equipment and services. I commend the Board's decision and hope that American manufacturers will take advantage of Poland's open market. I encourage my colleagues to review the following article explaining this recent development in United States lending policy toward Poland and communicate the news to their constituents.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 14, 1990]

EX-IM BANK TO EXPAND LOANS TO POLES;
BUSH SETS OTHER EAST BLOC INITIATIVES
(By Gerald F. Seib)

COLUMBIA, SC.—President Bush, as part of an effort to show broader American support for nascent democracies in Eastern Europe,

said the U.S. Export-Import Bank is opening a new line of credit for Poland.

Mr. Bush said the bank, an independent government agency that finances exports of American goods, will begin offering medium-term loans and loan guarantees and medium-term credit insurance for projects in Poland. Previously, the Ex-Im Bank was providing only short-term credit insurance, the White House said.

Short-term financing generally is extended for only one year, while medium-term financing can be repaid over roughly five to seven years, White House officials said. They added that any new financing for projects in Poland would have to come out of existing Ex-Im Bank funds, meaning that the administration won't seek additional funds for the president's initiative.

Mr. Bush announced the step at a commencement address here at the University of South Carolina. He said the move was part of an American effort to "export our experience" to help Eastern European nations that are shucking their Communist systems.

All told, the modest package of initiatives announced by the president amount to a relatively low-cost attempt to counter assertions that he hasn't been aggressive enough in helping Eastern Europe pull away from Soviet Control.

In addition to the new Ex-Im Bank financing, Mr. Bush said that the U.S. will be sending delegations to observe coming elections in Romania and Bulgaria and will participate in a meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in a few weeks to draw up guidelines on free elections and political pluralism.

Mr. Bush also announced the formation of a Citizens Democracy Corps, which will consist of private-sector volunteers who will help East Europeans develop democracies and market-oriented economies. Officials said the administration will seek \$300,000 in government funding to get the Democracy Corps started.

The White House didn't say how much new Ex-Im Bank financing will be available for Poland. The bank's exposure in Poland now is \$52 million, mostly in financing arranged before 1982.

Offering new financing is a way for the U.S. to reward and support Poland's painful decision to put its sagging socialist economy through "shock therapy" of rapid change toward a free-market system. U.S. officials want to encourage other East European nations—as well as the Soviet Union—to launch similar programs of radical economic change.

The new Ex-Im financing will be earmarked primarily for projects involving Poland's small but growing private sector or involving state enterprises that have put forth plans to go private. Mr. Bush said the financing "will provide Poland a new line of medium-term export credits and loan guarantees for purchasing machinery, technology and services from American suppliers."

TRIBUTE TO THE SACRAMENTO CHAPTER OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to bring to my colleague's attention

the work of a distinguished public service organization, the Sacramento Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League.

Over the years, the league has dedicated itself to improve the quality of life for all members of the Sacramento community. Through their commitment, the league has assisted many young students in furthering their education by offering scholarships to distinguished college-bound students.

The Japanese-American Citizens League is most deserving of our thanks and our praise for their efforts and compassion. There are few causes more worthwhile than encouraging our young people in their efforts to enhance their education and contribute in a meaningful way to society. Given the unprecedented challenges arising from the vast and significant changes which are taking place in our society, the importance of an advanced education is greater now than ever before.

I wish to commend the league on this act of public service, and extend my personal congratulations to each of these students for their academic excellence. Being honored with scholarships are: Ms. Shannon Suo of Casa Roble High School, Ms. Debra Childers of El Camino High School, Ms. Jennifer Ouchida of Rio Americano High School, Mr. Scott Ichikawa of C.K. McClatchy High School, Ms. Carolyn Aoki of Rio Americano High School, Ms. Jennifer Shoda of El Campo High School, Mr. Allen Kobayashi of J.F. Kennedy High School, Rie Taniguchi of Grant Union High School, Mr. Kevin Yasumura of J.F. Kennedy High School, Mr. Jason Uyeyama of Sacramento Adventists Academy, Mr. Kevin Toyama of C.K. McClatchy High School, Ms. Jill Yamada of J.F. Kennedy High School, Ms. Diane Matsuo of J.F. Kennedy High School, Mr. Todd Otani of J.F. Kennedy High School, Ms. Ann Yoshikawa of C.K. McClatchy High School, Ms. Jennifer Kojima of C.K. McClatchy High School, Ms. Nicole Taniguchi of Del Campo High School, Mr. Koichi Mizushima of C.K. McClatchy High School, Ms. Irene Ohara of J.F. Kennedy High School, Ms. Melanie Childers of El Camino High School, Mr. James Young of Luther Burbank High School, Ms. Janette Hashimoto of Sacramento City College, Mr. Rickey Tadokoro of Sacramento City College, and Ms. Ronda Hirata of Sacramento City College.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing these students continued success in their academic endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MSGR. ROBERT J. KIRWIN

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Msgr. Robert J. Kirwin of St. Aidan's Roman Catholic Church of Williston Park, NY. Monsignor Kirwin will be retiring after 45 years of distinguished service to the diocese of Rockville Centre.

Monsignor Kirwin was born on December 27, 1919 in Brooklyn. He graduated from St. Anthony of Padua School, Bishop Loughlin

High school, and St. Francis College, and Immaculate Conception Seminary. He was ordained on April 3, 1945. Monsignor Kirwin has served as associate pastor at St. Philomena in East Hampton, chaplain of St. John the Baptist High School, founding pastor of St. Thomas More in Hauppauge, and associate pastor and pastor of St. Aidan's. He also served as a member of the Senate of Priests, Priests' Personnel Policy Board, Diocesan Task Force on Priorities, Deacon Advisory Board, board of governors of Smith Haven Ministries, and the Priest' Advisory Board.

Mr. Speaker, Monsignor Kirwin has touched the lives of thousands of people through his service to the church. He has demonstrated his deep commitment to the tenets of his faith and profound compassion for his fellow man. His concern for all peoples has earned him the respect of Long Islanders of all faiths and backgrounds.

On June 19, the St. Aidan's community and friends throughout the New York area will join to honor and pay thanks to Monsignor Kirwin for his service. I am proud to join in this richly deserved tribute and wish Monsignor Kirwin well in all his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CHELMSFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Chelmsford Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Chelmsford, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Chelmsford Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Raymond P. McKeon and those who serve in the Chelmsford Police Department:

James C. Greska, Pennryn D. Fitts, Philip N. Molleur, Armand J. Caron, John J. Mack, Leslie Adams, William McAllister, Raymond McCusker, John Walsh, Steven Burns, Francis Roark, Lance Cunningham.

Robert Burns, James F. Midgley, Edgar L. Auger, William E. Strobel, Jr., Roland E. Linstad, Patrick W. Daley, Thomas A. Niemaszzyk,

Francis P. Kelly, Bruce A. Darwin, Edward A. Rooney, Richard A. Adams, Eugene W. Walsh.

Michael E. Rooney, Robert J. Trudel, John E. Redican, Russell H. Linstad, William F. Walsh, Timothy F. O'Connor, John J. Donovan, William J. Floyd, Kenneth P. Duane, Ernest R. Woessner, Jr., Joseph R. Gamache, James Finnegan, Jared Finnegan, Chandler Robinson.

John McGeown, Michael Stott, Peter McGeown, James Murphy, Brian Mullen, Paul Cooper, Paul Richardson, Francis Teehan, Alan Cote, Scott Ubele, Martin Krikorian, Debra Metcalf, Gail Mullen, Mark St. Hilaire, Robert Villare.

TRIBUTE TO ANNE P. LEYS, RN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a member of my community who is being recognized for her outstanding service to her fellow citizens.

Anne P. Leys, RN, of Middletown, RI, is receiving the Mary A. Dwyer Award from the Visiting Nurse Service of Newport County. The award is named in memory of Mary A. Dwyer, the agency's executive director from 1954 to 1979. The award is presented to an individual who has displayed a history of outstanding service to the agency.

Mrs. Leys' career with the agency has truly been outstanding. In 1950, Anne helped create the agency as one of the original four charter members of the Visiting Nurse Service. Today, 40 years after its inception, Anne still attends every board meeting and actively participates in all of the daily operations of the agency. During her time with the agency, its services have constantly expanded to include not only the city of Newport but also all of Newport County.

In addition to Mrs. Leys' dedication to the Visiting Nurse Service, she has also contributed countless hours to other civic groups. She served on the Red Cross Board for several years and trained nurses during the war effort. She was the school nurse at St. George's School in Newport for 23 years. She has served on the Girl Scout Council, the Rhode Island State Nurses Board, and the board of education where she was the first woman to be appointed there. A gifted artist and floral arranger, Anne has taught flower arranging throughout Rhode Island. Besides her current role with the Visiting Nurse Service, she is presently the president of the Newport Hospital Nurses Alumni.

It is with great pleasure that I recognize Anne Leys for her tremendous career as a member of the Visiting Nurse Service. Her devotion to her community serves as a model for us all. I wish her the best and continued success in the future.

SALUTING FATHER DAN O'HARE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, please allow me to take this opportunity to call to the attention of all of our colleagues one of my outstanding constituents, Father Daniel M. O'Hare, who, on this weekend, will be celebrating the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

St. Francis of Assisi once wrote:

Where there is charity and wisdom, there is neither fear nor ignorance. Where there is patience and humility, there is neither anger nor vexation. Where there is poverty and joy, there is neither greed nor avarice. Where there is peace and meditation, there is neither anxiety nor doubt.

When he wrote those words, St. Francis of Assisi may well have been predicting the career of Father Dan O'Hare. His entire life has been devoted to charity and wisdom, to patience and humility, and to poverty and joy.

Father Dan, as he is affectionately known throughout our mid-Hudson region of New York, is especially noted for founding AMEN—Americans Mobilized to End Narcotics Abuse. This organization, which Father Dan founded back in the apathetic 1970's when few in our society recognized the dangers inherent in narcotics and substance abuse, has been the model for similar organizations throughout the United States. It was Father Dan's philosophy that our young people should be presented with the alternatives to drug and alcohol use before peer pressures made them victims of these dead-end avenues. Next year, we will be celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of AMEN, but it would be impossible to count or catalogue the countless lives that were saved by Father Dan through this outstanding organization.

Father Dan's perseverance and expertise have been manifested in many other ways. He has hosted a weekly radio program on station WKIP which has educated many people regarding the danger signs of substance abuse. He has served with distinction as vice president of the Orange County Council on Alcoholism. His parishioners at Most Sacred Heart Church in Port Jervis, as well as his former parishioners at St. Patrick's Church in Newburgh, can attest to his dedication to his flock.

In January 1988, Father Dan O'Hare was appointed to the White House Conference for a Drug Free America [WHCDFA]. In this capacity, Father Dan was able to share his experiences and observations with caring people from throughout all 50 States. His willingness to share and help others has been a major factor in formulating our Nation's war on drugs.

In many ways, Father Dan has been an inspiration to all of us because of his candor in recounting his own personal struggle with alcohol. The fact that this giant of a man is willing to use his own problems as an example to others of how such problems can be overcome is perhaps the greatest tribute to his contributions.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 20, Father Dan O'Hare is offering a special mass of thanksgiving to commemorate and consecrate the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. I will be on hand, as will many of the grateful people whose lives he has touched during his quarter century of giving to others.

Accordingly, I invite my colleagues to join with me in congratulating Father Dan for his dedication in making our world a better place in which to live.

SMITHTOWN HIGH SCHOOL EAST VICTORS IN CONSTITUTIONAL COMPETITION

**HON. GEORGE J.
HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to personally commend the 20 students of Smithtown High School East, in Saint James, NY, who were the winners in the New York State National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights, and who captured fourth place in the national competition held in Washington, DC, on May 5 through 7.

The competitive program is designed to provide students with a fundamental understanding of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and with the principles and values they embody, and an understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizens in our constitutional democracy. Over 800,000 secondary students studied for months to prepare for their role as experts testifying on selected constitutional issues.

These 20 high school seniors' dedication and enthusiasm thrust them to the top of a competitive national group. Their scholarly achievements provide a shining example to the St. James community, to New York State, and to our entire country. Their performance indicates the high caliber of our Long Island educational programs.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize the efforts of their instructor, Mr. Alan McKee-man, whose personal leadership and guidance in the students' preparation played a large role in their success. Congratulations, Smithtown High School East, and best wishes in your future endeavors. The people of the First Congressional District on eastern Long Island are very proud of you.

HONORING THE COMMUNITY CENTER OF ISRAEL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday in my district, a leading religious institution, the Community Center of Israel, is installing its new officers for the coming year. I wish to recognize the outstanding community service performed

by the outgoing officers and wish the new officers, led by President Arnold Hyman, continued success.

Arnold Hyman is a lifelong resident of the Bronx who has been active in the community for many years. He has championed many Jewish causes, from working to revitalize the Jewish community in the Bronx to aiding newly arrived Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe.

I also congratulate the Community Center of Israel for being active and involved in the Bronx community. The CCI has promoted positive community values and worked to improve the lives of its members and its neighbors in the Bronx. I look forward to working closely with the Community Center of Israel and its officers in the months and years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO THE TOWNSEND POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Townsend Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Townsend, MA in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Townsend Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief William May and those who serve in the Townsend Police Department.

Richard Vance, Barry Brown, Erving Marshall, David Profit, John Johnson, John Carter, Paul Morrison, James Marchand, Cheryl Mattson, Thaddeus Rochette.

JC NALLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CELEBRATES THE 10TH ANNUAL AFRICA DAY

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues to JC Nalle Elementary School, located in the

District of Columbia, as they celebrate their 10th Annual Africa Day.

Now in its 10th year, Africa Day has served to build bridges of friendship, self esteem and cultural understanding among the students, teachers, parents and administrators at Nalle Elementary. The students of Nalle Elementary are in essence goodwill ambassadors who love and respect their history and have the desire to promote youth exchange between the United States and Africa, and envision a world made stronger through cooperation, dialog, and mutual exchange.

As a product of the District of Columbia public school system, I am very proud of the talented professionals who are committed to providing a quality education for our young people.

TRIBUTE TO TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY OF RHODE ISLAND

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Travelers Aid Society of Rhode Island, an organization that has helped thousands of people of Rhode Island for the past 16 years.

Travelers Aid Society is a multiservice agency that provides a wide variety of programs to persons in crisis. Travelers Aid volunteers provide these service through four major units. The first of these is the social service unit, comprised of social workers in housing, substance abuse, and mental illness. They provide 24-hour service to anyone who needs assistance with food, shelter, clothing, medical care, family resettlement, and alcohol, and substance abuse treatments. Traveler's Aid Society also provides educational and employment and opportunities.

Also available at the Providence office is a community room. This is open 24 hours a day, serving not only as a respite from the weather, but also as a place to have a snack and find out about the services available with Traveler's Aid Society.

The Travelers Aid runaway youth project [RYP] has been established to help give guidance and support to those who need it. It aids not only runaways, but also homeless, young people, and throwaways. Outreach workers canvas the streets from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. everyday, telling youngsters about the services that they provide.

Nonemergency medical care is also available for people of all ages through the medical van project. This medical office on wheels makes rounds 5 nights a week in the greater Providence area. Anybody who needs minor medical help is treated. The van offers a wide variety of tests, as well as treatments of cuts, bruises, and upper respiratory ailments. If treatment cannot be provided in the van, referrals are made to a variety of facilities. All of the workers are volunteers. Travelers Aid Society also provides literacy classes, as well as higher education counseling and support for young people.

On behalf of all Rhode Islanders, I would like to thank Travelers Aid Society for all of their efforts. I wish them continued growth and success in the future.

**GREGORIO PEREZ RICARDO
FREEDOM TRIANGLE**

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the Members of this body about a moving and important event soon to transpire in the international waters off Cuba. On May 20, 1990, the anniversary of Cuban independence, a triangular stretch of ocean, demarked by only points of latitude and longitude, is being named the "Gregorio Perez Ricardo Freedom Triangle."

To understand the deep significance of this event, one must know who Gregorio Perez Ricardo was and what he represents. Gregorio was a citizen of Castro's Cuba. Like many before him, and the many who will certainly follow him, life there had become so repelling, and freedom here so attractive, that Gregorio and two companions went down to the sea to board a raft for the perilous voyage to the United States.

Hunger, thirst, and the unrelenting Sun took their terrible toll. One of the three was lost at sea. The brave and determined Gregorio manfully endured, finally arriving on our shores. But his taste of freedom was destined to be brief and had been purchased at the highest price. Gregorio, age 15, was buried in Miami on March 1, 1990.

Gregorio's odyssey, alone, would warrant this memorial event, but he is just one of unknown hundreds who have died in the attempt to flee tyranny and repression. The Gregorio Perez Ricardo Freedom Triangle made not of marble, but of wind and waves, is a fitting memorial to those who perished, often alone and anonymously, in this particular stretch of water, in their failed but valiant bids for freedom.

The memorial event is also a timely and necessary reminder that an island prison need not have the barbed wire and machineguns that were the mark of shame in Eastern Europe. Castro has the Sun, the sea, and the sharks to do the dirty work of keeping the Cuban people imprisoned.

I applaud the diligent efforts of Mr. Humberto Cancio who organized this moving memorial. I also salute the many organizers of, and participants in the Cuban Brotherhood Flotilla which will sail the waters of the Gregorio Perez Ricardo Freedom Triangle and those foreign vessels which have pledged to symbolically sail with the flotilla to commemorate all those who have died in the name of freedom.

As we look back in remembrance of Cuban Independence Day and in commemoration of Gregorio Perez Ricardo and his compatriots, we must, at the same time, renew our determination to see a future Cuba in which children are not forced to choose between a lifetime of repression and the peril of the sea.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**MRS. LEE PARSONS DAVIS: A
LIFETIME OF SERVICE**

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American who has dedicated her life to helping those in need.

On Thursday, May 17, 1990, the Salvation Army of New Rochelle, NY, will honor Mrs. Lee Parsons Davis for her 40 years of service. Since 1943, she has been active in the Salvation Army. She will be the member with the longest service record in the history of that organization which has served so many over the years. She has been instrumental in countless Salvation Army achievements including the acquisition of their present property.

In addition to her work with the Salvation Army, she has been actively involved with many other worthwhile community organizations including the Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle and the Garden Club of New Rochelle.

Mrs. Davis came to New Rochelle with her husband, the late Supreme Court Justice Lee Parsons Davis, in 1943. Since then, she has been unwavering in her commitment and dedication to helping those in need. Her work serves as a shining example to us all, and the honor she is receiving is richly deserved.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE TYNGSBORO
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Officer's Week to pay tribute to the Tyngsboro Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Tyngsboro, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Tyngsboro Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Charles C. Chronopoulos and those who serve in the Tyngsboro Police Department:

Howard F. Given, William McAnistan, Charles C. Chronopoulos, Jr., Paul Larkham, Brian Alley, Roger Boulette, Richard Burrows, Christopher Chronopoulos, Joanne Coulter, John Georges, Daniel Larocque, Michael Leclair, John Manning, Joseph Pivrotto.

Thomas Walsh, Thomas Casper, Eileen Castonguay, Robert Gray, Raymond Grenier, M. Michael Johnson, Gregory Kasabian, Betty Maille, Steven Manning, John Martin, Robert Prescott, Ronald Provost, Joseph Reidy, Joseph Taff.

**THE CRISIS IN KASHMIR
PROVINCE**

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEAGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FALEOMAVEAGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the grave and most serious situation now developing in India, relative to the killings and denial of human rights by the Indian Government against the provinces of Kashmir and Punjab in India.

Mr. Speaker, I want to submit for the record several relevant newspaper accounts of the problems of Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon Secretary Baker and the Bush administration to take action and find out what is happening in Kashmir and Punjab.

[From the Washington Times, May 11, 1990]

UNEASY EYES ON KASHMIR IMPASSE

(By Cord Meyer)

Having been the cause of war between India and Pakistan at least twice before, the tense situation in Kashmir is moving toward the top of the Bush administration's foreign policy agenda.

As the Indian Government deploys some 20,000 army and paramilitary forces to restore order in the Indian-ruled northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, the largely Moslem Kashmir population looks increasingly to Pakistan for moral and material support.

In their diplomatic efforts behind the scenes to defuse a conflict that could involve one-fifth of the world's population, senior Bush officials feel they have one significant advantage in that neither side believes it has anything to gain from a war.

Pakistan diplomats declare, "War would be an unmitigated disaster," and Indian officials in Washington soberly admit, "War would set us back a decade." With this recognition by democratically elected and responsible governments that war is no solution, Bush officials hope at best not to solve the complex issue of Kashmir's future but to stabilize a deteriorating situation.

Unfortunately, neither the Pakistani government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto nor the Indian government of Prime Minister V.P. Singh enjoy secure majorities in their respective parliaments, and both leaders are under heavy pressure from more extreme nationalists to escalate the conflict. U.S. diplomats have quietly pointed out how dangerous this pressure is.

The historic roots of the dispute go back to the division of the princely state between

India and Pakistan at the time of the British departure. The Pakistanis believe that the Moslem majority in Kashmir should have had the right by plebiscite to join Pakistan, while the Indians claim that Kashmir historically has been part of India and voted to accept its current constitution.

Objective observers believe that the Indian government bears a full share of the blame for the polarization of the situation inside Kashmir. The 70 percent Moslem majority was antagonized by what it considered to be a rigged election of 1987, and in 1989 there was growing resentment against an Indian administration that provided few resources for the growth and development of the country.

Among the unemployed Kashmiri youth, the flames of Moslem fundamentalism spread quickly from Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, while the events in Eastern Europe and the toppling of the Berlin Wall encouraged the belief that massive demonstrations could change the course of history.

Responding with round-the-clock curfews and harsh repression, the Indian authorities have tried to disband the huge demonstrations. In the process, they imposed martial law under Gov. Jagmohan, who has asked rhetorically how many people Abraham Lincoln killed in the U.S. Civil War.

In Pakistan, Mrs. Bhutto claims that she is only providing moral and political support to the Kashmiri resistance, but organizations like the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front have their supply lines into Pakistan. The Indian government has demanded an end to this covert support as a condition for further talks.

Bush officials feel under heavy pressure to move quickly to get negotiations going between the Pakistani and Indian governments. They fear with good reason the rapid radicalization of the Kashmiri resistance into fundamentalist and terrorist organizations. There already are more than 20 of these extremist groups, and they specialize in the kidnapping and assassination of Indian officials.

With very little time remaining before the Kashmiri population has been radicalized beyond the point of no return, the U.S. State Department is pressing both New Delhi and Islamabad for early and constructive talks. The Indians are being urged to grant much wider autonomy to locally elected officials and to increase substantially Indian economic assistance.

Mrs. Bhutto is being asked to move decisively against the flow of arms that is reaching the extremist groups in Kashmir. Progress on both sides can lead to peaceful dialogue and an end to the escalation of threat and counterthreat.

Perhaps this is the most that can be achieved at this time, but Bush officials would like to see a reduction of tension lead to the withdrawal of troops from the advanced positions both sides occupy on the border, to reduce the chance of war beginning by accident.

Finally, the fact that both Pakistan and India have the capacity to produce nuclear weapons within a few months adds an extra element of urgency to this peacekeeping effort.

SOUTH ASIAN SOLUTION IS REAL AUTONOMY

To the Editor:

"At the Brink in Kashmir" (editorial, April 22) was insightful. It gave a clear historical perspective and a sense of urgency in avoiding a conflict. However, it sidestepped the fundamental issue in the Kashmir problem, and that is the free will of the Kash-

miri people, continual disregard of which by India has led to the present internal violence. India holds onto Kashmir at all costs.

A quick review of Indian history will help in understanding the situation. The British rule in India was a result of territorial acquisitions, spanning over a century, of independent states. Many such states were conquered in bloody wars. For example, the Punjab was annexed after two Anglo-Sikh wars. In 1947 the British left behind an Indian subcontinent comprised of different states with distinct cultures, languages and customs. The rulers changed from alien "white" to native "brown" sahibs. In the more than 40 years since then, there has been an increasing sense of frustration among the individual states that crave greater autonomy.

In this context, the Punjab and Kashmir have been in the forefront in expressing their demands for change. Their desire for self-rule is strong and has been further fanned by the events in Eastern Europe.

What the joint effort by the United States and the Soviet Union should aim for is not just the avoidance of a conflict between India and Pakistan, but the creation of a genuine autonomy for the individual states in both these countries. Otherwise, the threat of violence within and without their borders will remain. Unfortunately, Representative Stephen Solarz, whom you call one of Washington's wiser voices on Asia, has all but failed to recognize this.—PRITPAL S. KOCHHAR

New York, April 26, 1990

WEAK PAKISTANI CLAIMS

To the Editor:

"India and Pakistan Make the Most of Hard Feelings" (The Week in Review, April 22) is somewhat misleading. First, contrary to the assertion that Pakistan occupies a stronger legal position, its historical claims to Kashmir are weak. When British paramountcy lapsed in 1947, the nominally independent princely states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan. Maharajah Hari Singh, the monarch of Kashmir, had sought to maintain his independence despite pressure from both sides. However, the Pakistani leadership, unwilling to await his final decision, fomented a tribal revolt and provided military support to the insurgents.

Second, Indian and Chinese forces did not clash in Kashmir in 1962. When the Chinese attacked India, the fighting was confined to a region known as the Aksai Chin in the west (near Tibet) and the then-Northeast Frontier Agency, or the present-day Arunachal Pradesh in the east.

One must take issue, too, with the article's subtle distortions. Your chronology states that in 1971 "India again fights Pakistan." This formulation implies that India initiated the conflict and glosses over the real precipitating element—the genocidal policies of the West Pakistani regime.

Finally, it is patronizing to label India as "Hindu-dominated." India has shown a commitment to secularism, however flawed. Would one speak of the United States as "Christian-dominated"?—SUMIT GANGULY

New York, April 25, 1990

(The writer is associate professor of political science, Hunter College.)

[From the New York Times, Jan. 22, 1990]

25 REPORTED DEAD AS INDIAN ARMY OPENS FIRE ON KASHMIR PROTESTERS

(By Barbara Crosette)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21—The Indian Army opened fire today on demonstrators defying a curfew in the Kashmiri city of Srinagar, and at least 25 people were killed and 60 wounded, Government-controlled television reported.

If the death toll is confirmed, the violence would be the worst reported in Jammu and Kashmir the only state with a Muslim majority in predominantly Hindu India, in the nearly two years since a resurgence of secessionist sentiment began. Since 1947, Muslim militants have been demanding independence or union with Islamic Pakistan.

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, arrived in New Delhi today for talks. But the continuing trouble in Kashmir, the first serious challenge to the new Government of Prime Minister V.P. Singh, has dampened hopes for a fresh start in Indian-Pakistani relations.

LOCUS OF THREE WARS

New Delhi says that the Pakistani Government supports the Muslim separatists, a charge that Islamabad denies. India and Pakistan have fought two of their three wars over Kashmir since the two countries gained independence from Britain in 1947.

The army's introduction into the conflict, with orders to shoot on sight marked the first widespread use of troops to be reported in Srinagar. It suggested that the troops of the Central Police Reserve Force, a national organization used in troubled areas, has been unable to contain rapidly growing separatist sentiment in the Kashmir Valley.

Srinagar, the state's summer capital and one of India's prime tourist areas, has been under a curfew since last month. But crowds have been surging into the streets to defy federal and state police forces charged with enforcing it, residents of the city say.

Indian television reported that troops were responding to "pillaging" by mobs in parts of the city. The demonstrations are leading up to a public display of anti-Indian feeling planned for the country's most important national holiday, Republic Day on Friday.

The unrest in India's Kashmir Valley was fed by dissatisfaction with the state government under Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah, who resigned on Thursday night.

Dr. Abdullah stepped down after the Government of Prime Minister Singh announced the reappointment of a former governor, Jagmohan, for Jammu and Kashmir state. Mr. Jagmohan, who served as the state's governor from 1984 until last year, arrived in Srinagar today to take up his post.

The national Government led by Mr. Singh, which took office last month, has taken control of Kashmir under a constitutional arrangement known as governor's rule.

The new Governments in New Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir face a critical situation that by most accounts was allowed to deteriorate and drift in the last years of Rajiv Gandhi's Administration. Mr. Gandhi's Congress Party had clung to power in the state through an alliance with Dr. Abdullah's National Conference, a Kashmiri party.

The coalition, formed by the Congress Party and Dr. Abdullah in a 1987 election that was locally regarded as having been

rigged, soon lost the confidence of many Kashmiris. In the absence of other strong local parties, disaffected residents of the valley began to sympathize with, if not actually support, the armed resistance groups.

The extent of the valley's alienation was demonstrated in December, when after five detained militants were freed in return for the release of the kidnapped daughter of India's Home Minister, crowds came out to celebrate the freeing of the separatists. The demonstrations persisted, prompting the authorities to re-imposed the curfew.

Kashmir is now being described by officials here as "worse than Punjab," another state torn by a militant separatist movement.

Adding to the problems facing Prime Minister Singh, leaders of Buddhist militants in Ladakh, a mountainous region that is also part of Jammu and Kashmir state, have indicated that they might renew their campaign for a new political order, which had been dormant since last fall.

Parts of Kashmir are claimed by both India and Pakistan. Both countries keep large forces on either side of a United Nations line of control that serves as a border, and they have occasionally exchanged fire.

Some of the Kashmiri guerrilla groups are openly pro-Pakistani and militantly Islamic. Pakistan denies any official role in the state's problems, but leaders of Pakistani Kashmir acknowledge their willingness to assist rebels on the Indian side of the United Nations boundary.

The United Nations says that India has refused for 40 years to allow a plebiscite on the future of the disputed territory.

Western diplomats here say that while Pakistanis in Government or the opposition may use the Kashmiri issue for domestic political gains, playing on a deep distrust of India, there is no evidence that Islamabad is to blame for fomenting the trouble, which has indigenous roots.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 19, 1990]

U.S. VOICES CONCERN OVER KASHMIR—STATE DEPARTMENT CAUTIONS INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(By Al Kamen)

The Bush administration last night called on India and Pakistan to "take immediate steps to reduce the level of tension" between them over Kashmir, saying "there is a growing risk of miscalculation which could lead events to spin dangerously out of control."

The unusual public warning came from Undersecretary of State Robert M. Kimmitt, the No. 3 official in the department, in a statement volunteered to the Asia Society's Washington Center.

It was the most explicit public expression of U.S. concern since the long-simmering dispute over the northern Indian state began to heat up several months ago.

The Indian government has accused Pakistan of arming and training militant Moslem separatists in Kashmir. Pakistan denies the charge and urges that Kashmir be allowed to decide its future in a plebiscite.

Indian Prime Minister V.P. Singh last week said Indians should prepare themselves psychologically for war with Pakistan, and his home minister, Mufti Mohammed Sayed, was quoted as saying war with Pakistan "would be fully justified" to defeat Pakistani-backed separatists.

In recent days the United States has consulted with Indian and Pakistani diplomats

in Washington and sent messages to New Delhi and Islamabad through U.S. ambassadors.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III discussed the situation with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Washington earlier this month. The superpowers, who previously backed opposing sides, are exchanging information and have agreed to seek to head off armed conflict, U.S. officials said.

"We believe that neither the Indian nor Pakistani governments seek a confrontation on this divisive issue," but the dangers of miscalculation are growing, Kimmitt said. He called on the two sides to "take immediate steps to reduce the level of tension by lowering rhetoric and avoiding provocative troop deployments, and instead to devote their energies to addressing this issue through dialogue and negotiations."

Indian and Pakistan have gone to war three times along the Kashmir border: in 1949, 1965 and 1971. Kimmitt said the dispute will be difficult to resolve, but that a reason for optimism "is the desire among many members of the international community to work to lessen tension."

Kimmitt said "the Indians themselves will admit that most of the problems in Kashmir are internal." He called on the governments of both countries to "make the political decision to lower the rhetoric... we want to make sure that each side keeps open lines of communication not just between political but also between military establishments," he said, so that any military "deployments, particularly as we move to the season where the snows are melting and so forth, are not seen by the other side as intentionally or unintentionally provocative."

[From the New York Times, Apr. 23, 1990]
KASHMIRIS FLEE TO THE PAKISTANI SIDE WITH TALES OF INDIAN ARMY BRUTALITY
(By Barbara Crosette)

Islamabad, Pakistan, April 22—Thousands of Kashmiris have fled the Indian-controlled Kashmir Valley and crossed into Pakistan in recent weeks, bringing stories of atrocities by Indian troops and paramilitary forces, the leader of Pakistani-controlled Kashmir says.

The official, Abdul Qayyum Khan, president of the part of Kashmir under Pakistan, said in an interview here on Wednesday that about 4,000 Kashmiris, mostly young men, were staying in Muzaffarabad, the capital of the territory. An unknown number of others are scattered across Pakistan with relatives or sympathizers, he said.

A large contingent of exiled Kashmiris from the state controlled by India, including whole families, is beginning to grow around the Pakistani city of Rawalpindi, the country's military headquarters. Among them are young men seeking firearms and training, which Pakistani opposition politicians are increasingly willing to provide.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, whose Pakistan People's Party hopes to gain control of Kashmir through an allied local party in May elections, has been vocal in her support of Kashmiris from Kashmir state, describing them as "freedom fighters" akin to Palestinians, and pledging \$5 million to their cause.

ASSERTIONS AGAINST INDIAN TROOPS

A recent opinion survey by Gallup Pakistan indicated that 78 percent of people polled thought that Islamabad should give

Kashmir state military supplies. The poll, taken in February, when New Delhi began to increase pressure on the separatists in the valley, also found that support for talks with India to resolve the dispute had dropped to half of what it was a few years ago.

The exiles from the Kashmir Valley say Indian forces are destroying property, terrorizing families and abusing women, Mr. Qayyum Khan said.

"Repression unknown in our history is being carried on by Indians," he said. "They are trying to encircle the valley."

Mr. Qayyum Khan said morale on the Pakistani side is "getting worse every day" as worries about relatives in the valley and fears of an Indian military strike on this side are growing. Some Indian politicians, blaming Islamabad for the Kashmiris' uprising—an assertion most diplomats question—have threatened to "teach Pakistan a lesson."

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT GROWS

"The least they can do in a war is attack Azad Kashmir," Mr. Qayyum Khan said, using the Pakistani name for his territory, which means "free Kashmir." "Even if they wanted to give up the valley, they would give us a final blow, a parting kick."

He said New Delhi was deliberately portraying the Kashmiri separatist movement, which has been growing rapidly for more than a year, as an Islamic fundamentalist crusade in order to discredit it among Western human-rights groups.

Foreign reporters are not permitted to visit Kashmir state to verify or dispute Kashmiri accusations against India. Access to the Pakistani side is unlimited, except along the cease-fire line, where there has been shooting.

Pakistani troops continue to prevent groups of Kashmiris from crossing into India, fearful of provoking Indian forces entrenched in bunkers along the hilly border. Some Pakistanis have already been killed there. People from Kashmir state who come here arrive mostly in small groups through traditional routes that evade border patrols.

NO JAMMU AND KASHMIR VOTE

Mr. Qayyum Khan, who was among those Kashmiris who fought against Indian forces in 1947 in an unsuccessful effort to wrest the valley from New Delhi's control, said many more people from Kashmir state may now cross into Pakistan after New Delhi's banning last week of most Kashmiri organizations it accuses of advocating separatism.

A cease-fire line through mountainous terrain separates the two Kashmiris after three Indian Pakistan wars in the disputed territory New Delhi has refused to allow a plebiscite called 10 years ago by the United Nations that would allow residents of India's Jammu and Kashmir state to choose the country to which they want to belong.

Jammu and Kashmir is India's only Muslim majority state. Pakistan, an Islamic nation created from the partition of British India in 1947, has always held that the Kashmir Valley should have been ceded to Pakistan. The two countries fought over the territory in 1947, 1965 and in 1971, as a second front of a war that was centered in what is now Bangladesh.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POLICE PROTECTION ACT OF 1990

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, "our society is increasingly violent. * * * The drug war is escalating. * * * Firearms are ever more powerful. * * * Criminals are better armed and more violent than ever before * * *." We hear these phrases often, but do we truly take time to think about those men and women who are out on the streets each day fighting crime and facing guns held by deranged criminals? Do we really think about the danger these public servants face each and every day?

One of the most effective developments in the last two decades has been the invention of fibers that are bullet-resistant. Literally thousands of lives have been saved by personal protective body armor, or bullet-proof vests. While these vests do not turn their wearer into Superman, able to deflect any and every bullet, they do provide significant protection against gunshots.

Since bullet-resistant vests were first developed in the early 1970's, the National Institute of Justice has provided assistance to the law enforcement community by developing voluntary standards for the vests. These standards have been developed in consultation with the law enforcement standards lab at the National Institute of Standards and Technology. In addition, law enforcement officers from across the country have been consulted for their unique expertise.

Unfortunately, a controversy has developed recently over the current standard, and an industry group has developed a separate standard. Police departments are now confused about which type of vest to buy: one that complies with the NIJ standard, or one that complies with the industry standard. But a more dangerous consequence is that officers are confused and confidence in the vests is waning. We cannot allow this to happen. Congress has a responsibility to ensure that bullet-resistant vests are manufactured so as to provide a high level of protection for law enforcement officers. We must end this confusion, establish a clear Federal standard, and then set about encouraging officers to wear vests whenever they are on duty.

I am convinced that the National Institute of Justice, working with the law enforcement standards lab, is the best agency to accomplish this task. NIJ has been developing voluntary standards for over 10 years. NIJ staff has the expertise, has set up the procedures, and has personnel on staff already devoted to personal protective armor standard-setting.

Today I am introducing the Police Protection Act of 1990, legislation to establish mandatory standards for bullet-resistant vests. My bill will formalize the current standard-setting procedure. It requires that NIJ consult with all other Federal agencies that might have an interest, either because of their law enforcement functions or because they purchase bullet-resistant vests for their employees. In addition, the legislation requires consultation with the true

experts: our Nation's law enforcement officers. These are the people we are trying to protect, I think they ought to have some say in that protection.

The bill provides that the current National Institute of Justice standard, NIJ 0101.03, be established as the interim standard until an official standard is promulgated through the rulemaking process. I add this as the interim standard because I am convinced that it is the best standard currently available.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that my bill has the support of the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, and the National Association of Police Organizations. I would like to express my appreciation to these groups for their assistance and support in the development of this legislation. I would also like to express my appreciation to these groups for their assistance and support in the development of this legislation. I would also like to thank the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. MOAKLEY, for cosponsoring this measure. I look forward to working with my colleagues in both Houses and on both sides of the aisle to ensure that mandatory standards are developed for bullet resistant vests. This is a small part of the war on crime, but it is a most important step—a life-saving step.

This week, as we commemorate National Peace Officers Week, and pay tribute to the thousands of law enforcement officers who have been shot and killed in the line of duty, I urge my colleagues to take time to consider what the increasing violence of our society means to our Nation's law enforcement officers and support this effort to ensure that bullet resistant vests meet minimum Federal standards.

I ask that the full text of the legislation be included in the RECORD immediately following my remarks. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

H.R. 4830

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Police Protection Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) violence in this country continues to escalate,

(2) law enforcement officers put their lives on the line every day to protect the public from violent crime,

(3) law enforcement officers should have effective body armor which protects them from firearm violence,

(4) the complexities of body armor and the diverse nature and abilities of law enforcement officials to purchase and test it result in unnecessary risk, and

(5) Congress has a responsibility to ensure that our Nation's law enforcement officers have available to them the best protection that current technology allows.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE ISSUANCE OF STANDARDS.

Part B of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3721 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"BODY ARMOR SAFETY STANDARDS

"SEC. 204. (a) STANDARDS AND TEST PROTOCOLS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Institute of Justice shall by regulation establish performance standards and test protocols—

"(A) for the capability of body armor to withstand bullets fired from firearms and for other matters relating to the effectiveness of body armor to protect law enforcement officers, and

"(B) for labels to be affixed by body armor manufacturers to armor which is manufactured in compliance with the standards described in paragraph (1).

"(2) TYPES OF STANDARDS.—A performance standard established under paragraph (1)(A) shall consist of the following types of requirements—

"(A) standards expressed in terms of performance requirements, and

"(B) requirements that vests be labeled with the noted level of ballistic protection and other appropriate warnings and instructions, including the manufacturing date.

"(b) REVIEW.—The Director shall review the study of standards and test protocols by the Government Accounting Office under subsection (j) in determining appropriate standards and test protocols.

"(c) REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES.—The Director is authorized to establish such regulations and procedures as may be necessary to carry out this section, including procedures for certification and, when necessary, decertification of body armor models.

"(d) SAFETY OF OFFICERS STANDARD.—In developing standards for body armor under subsection (a), the Director shall rely upon the needs of the criminal justice agencies and the safety and welfare of both male and female officers wearing body armor.

"(e) CONSULTATIONS.—In developing standards and test protocols under subsection (a) for body armor, the National Institute of Justice shall consult with—

"(1) the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology of the Department of Commerce,

"(2) the Department of Defense,

"(3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

"(4) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms,

"(5) the Secret Service and the United States Marshal's Service,

"(6) any other Federal agency which purchases body armor for its employees,

"(7) representatives from labor organizations representing law enforcement personnel, law enforcement management organizations, and law enforcement fraternal and professional associations,

"(8) State and local law enforcement officers from police departments in the United States, and

"(9) representatives of the major manufacturers of body armor.

"(f) INTERIM STANDARD.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date standards take effect under subsection (a), the National Institute of Justice standard number 010.03 entitled 'Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor' shall apply to the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of body armor.

"(g) TESTING.—The manufacturers of body armor subject to the performance standards established under subsection (a) shall submit to the National Institute of Justice on a periodic basis (established by the National Institute of Justice) representative samples of armor to be tested for compliance with such standards. The National Institute of Justice may take such other action as may be appropriate to determine if such armor is in compliance with such standards.

"(h) SANCTION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—No person may manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or distribute in commerce any body armor which is not in compliance with the interim standards in effect under subsection (f) or the standards established under subsection (a).

"(2) CIVIL PENALTIES.—Any person who knowingly violates paragraph (1) shall be subject to civil penalty not to exceed \$2,000 for each such violation.

"(3) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

"(A) PENALTY.—Any person who knowingly and willfully violates paragraph (1) after receiving notice of noncompliance from the National Institute of Justice shall be fined not more than \$45,000 or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"(B) OFFICER OR DIRECTOR OF A CORPORATION.—Any individual director, officer, or agent of a corporation who knowingly and willfully authorizes orders, or performs any of the facts or practices constituting in whole or in part a violation of paragraph (a) and who has knowledge of a notice of noncompliance received by the corporation from the National Institute of Justice shall be subject to penalty under this subsection without regard to any penalties to which that corporation may be subject under this subsection.

"(j) REPORT.—

"(1) STUDY.—The General Accounting Office shall compile, review, and compare any standards and test protocols for body armor issued by the National Institute of Justice, manufacturers, and any other standards and test protocols issued by law enforcement and military entities.

"(2) SUBMISSION OF STUDY.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this section, the General Accounting Office shall complete the study required in subsection (a) and submit the study to the National Institute of Justice and the Judiciary Committees of Congress.

"(k) DEFINITION OF BODY ARMOR.—For purposes of this section, the term 'body armor' means any product sold or offered for sale as personal protective body armor whether the product is to be worn alone or is sold as a complement to other products or garments."

A SALUTE TO HARRY A. GREENBERG

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to share with my colleagues the life of an exceptional member of the Miami community. A resident of beautiful Bal Harbour, FL, Harry A. Greenberg is a true example of what our senior citizen community can give to all of us. I am proud to represent him and the thousands of senior citizens who live in the Miami area. Their contributions to our community are innumerable; their wisdom makes us a richer, better place to live.

A native of Newark, NJ, and later a resident of Orange, Mr. Greenberg worked for the Universal Match Co. for 43 years in New York City. When he retired, at the mandatory retirement age of 70, he turned his energies to art and what has developed into a most success-

ful hobby. That hobby has helped many charitable organizations, since Mr. Greenberg turns over his beautiful oil paintings, watercolors and their proceeds to many diverse charities.

During his career at the Universal Match Co., his artistic talents led him to design matchbook covers used by the company's main institutional clients: large hotels and chain stores. Through his endeavors in creating striking-looking and innovative covers, matchbook collecting became a fad which intrigued people of all ages during the thirties, the forties, and even today. A status symbol to show off where the collector has been? Perhaps. Maybe others collect them merely for their visual appeal.

But Mr. Greenberg was painting more than matchbook covers. He participated in numerous shows and initiated art festivals in his hometowns. Some of the beneficiaries of his art include the Daughters of Israel, Bayle Seton League of Seton Hall University, the Rutgers Hillel Campus, and the Veteran's Hospital. In our community, his paintings hang at Mercy Hospital and the Douglas Gardens Home for the Aged.

Among his nonartistic accomplishments are: 42 years on the New Jersey State Athletic Commission and 45 with the State Boxing Commission. He was also chairman of the Milk Fund Boxing and Wrestling Shows during the depression, and organizer of various fund raisers for the poor.

After spending his winters in the Miami area for many years, Mr. Greenberg joined forces with Shirley Berger, art club president at Harbour House, to promote classes, trips, and other events of interest for art lovers. Mr. Greenberg says that the response to the art club has been very encouraging. So encouraging that he and Ms. Berger had to decide whether to keep the membership at the 450-member limit or expand. He goes on to say that he hopes the art club will provide something different for those residents interested in art, something to break the monotony.

Mr. Speaker, at age 88 Harry Greenberg is leading a full life. He is an inspiration not only to all our senior citizens, but especially for our young people to learn how important volunteer work and cooperation with our community is. Life could never be monotonous for Harry Greenberg, or any who followed his example, with his lust for living, his enthusiasm for art and for all of his fine deeds to help his fellow man. I salute him and thank him for truly making a difference.

NATIONAL BREAST CANCER AWARENESS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I will be introducing, with Congresswoman COLLINS, a bill commemorating October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I feel this is especially appropriate in light of the fact that 1 in every 10 women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime. According to the American Cancer Society, 150,900 women will be diag-

nosed with breast cancer in 1990. In 1989, more than 40,000 women died of breast cancer, and in 1990, that number is expected to be 44,000. These are alarming statistics—but there is some good news. Although breast cancer is the most prevalent type of cancer in women, survival rate approaches 100 percent when the cancer is detected early.

Mammography, a low-dose x ray of the breast, in conjunction with physical examination by the health professional and self-examination by the woman, are the best tools we have for detecting this disease when it will do the least harm. Unfortunately most women do not take advantage of these procedures, either out of fear of the disease, ignorance of the exams, or concerns about the cost of the procedures.

That is why recognition of Breast Cancer Awareness Month is an important step toward prevention of the frightening number of deaths attributed to this disease each year. This resolution will give congressional support for programs undertaken by many health and women's organizations to make women aware of the risk factors and preventive measures they can take to protect themselves from breast cancer.

It is imperative that breast self-examination and mammography become common practices. Women should understand the necessity of early detection and the steps to take if they have any suspicions. When breast cancer is diagnosed at an early stage, proper therapy can be implemented, and the survival rate for the patients is much higher. The diagnosis techniques are very effective, yet too few use them. The passage of this resolution will increase awareness of the diagnosis techniques, and will express our concern and hope for imminent progress in the fight against breast cancer.

Each of us knows someone who has been struck with this terrible disease. A friend and constituent of mine, Rose Kushner, tragically passed away last January, after a long battle with breast cancer. Rose worked endlessly for advancement in the fight against breast cancer. Appointed by President Carter to the National Cancer Advisory Committee in 1980, she continued until her death to contribute to the fight against breast cancer, as well as make strides for the rights of breast cancer patients.

Awareness is the key to fighting this epidemic. It is only through education that women will learn the importance of detection techniques, diagnosis, and therapy. As Members of Congress, it is our responsibility to make this education available to all. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CARLISLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Carlisle Police Department for

their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Carlisle, MA in the protection of life, liberty and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Carlisle Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief David Galvin and those who serve in the Carlisle Police Department:

Earnest Steward, John Sullivan, Nancy Iosue, Graig Grogan, Richard Tornquist, Bruce MacNeil, Thomas Whelan, Neal Archambault, William Tee, Stephen Otto, W. Royce Taylor, Mark Schofield, Leo Crowe, Kevin Walsh, Steven Curley.

TRUCK SAFETY AWARD

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an award recently given to a truckload motor carrier in my district, C.R. England & Sons, Inc. C.R. England and Sons of Salt Lake City, UT is the recipient of the Grand Prize Trophy in the 1989 Annual Fleet Safety Contest. The trophy was awarded at a meeting of the Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference.

The conference represents the truckload, irregular route, common and contract motor carriers of the United States and is affiliated with the American Trucking Association. Daniel England, chief executive officer of C.R. England accepted the trophy at the annual meeting of the conference in Las Vegas, NV.

The fleet safety contest is a competition between the 550 carrier members of the conference. The trophy is given on the basis of which company has the best safety record and safety program in the preceding year.

The drivers for C.R. England & Sons log 50 million miles annually, and to be judged from among their peers in the important field of highway safety is a great tribute to the management and drivers of that company.

For years, C.R. England & Sons has played an active role in the Salt Lake City community and throughout the State of Utah. The company promotes civic pride and highway safety. The award given to the company and its drivers is well deserved.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate National Police Week and the many brave police throughout Michigan and America.

Twenty-seven years ago, President John F. Kennedy declared the week of May 14 as Law Week and proclaimed May 15 as a day of mourning for police officers who have given the ultimate sacrifice, their lives, in the line of duty to their communities and country. Shortly after the President honored the officers, he and J.D. Tippet of the Dallas Police Department were assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald.

The National Law Enforcement Officers Association has combined the efforts of 15 law enforcement groups to build the National Law Enforcement Memorial in remembrance of officers like J.D. Tippet. Fourteen of the brave officers honored by the memorial served in Michigan. I humbly applaud their sacrifice and their dedication to the ideals of bravery, honor, and duty.

I would especially like to salute the families and memory of Vikki Hubbard, a Detroit police officer who was killed on March 12, 1989, and Sherdard Brison, also on the Detroit force, who was killed on March 5, 1990. Their courage, bravery, and dedication is an inspiration to us all.

After receiving unanimous congressional authorization, the National Law Enforcement Officers Association began building a memorial in the Washington, DC, Judiciary Square to honor the officers. More than 500,000 Americans have donated money to NLEO's memorial fund. It will be completed in 1991, during National Police Week. Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting the National Law Enforcement Officers Association and the many officers who have died in the line of fire.

HEARTBREAK RADIO IN SANTA FE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I shared with you the news that a dear friend of mine, Bob Barth, died last week at the age of 43. The city of Santa Fe and the State of New Mexico have had a difficult time mourning his death. We're reminded of him every morning as we turn on the radio. His absence from the airwaves is difficult to comprehend. We really do miss him.

Of all the words that have been spoken about Bob's death and of all the stories that have been written, there is one eulogy that really stands out. I direct your attention to a column authored by Bob's close friend, Larry Calloway.

HEARTBREAK RADIO IN SANTA FE

(By Larry Calloway)

What do you say to a friend in pain? I mean physical pain—upper arms, chest, heart. Bob Barth sat humped over in the gown they gave him. Hand on the forehead as if in prayer. Wired to a TV monitor at the nurse's station. Clean, thin hair. Rounded shoulders. My friend and colleague looked like he was imitating a baby picture of himself, in Santa Fe's St. Vincent Hospital.

What do you say? You try a little humor. I asked if there was anything I could do—like take those bothersome calls from those sexy women who adored him on talk radio. No laugh there. His mind was on his children and his ex-wife.

The flowers! I offered to help clean the room. He'd been here only eight hours and there were about a dozen deliveries of flowers. By the window was a single rose. "It's from the hospital board," he said, nothing he'd hammered them about something earlier in the week and now they had him.

Hey, I said, it's a black rose! He knew the reference—the black rose sent to the legislator after he voted against some cops.

This made him laugh, but then he said, "For the first time, I have no interest in the Legislature." And I knew Bob, who had covered every legislative session for about 20 years, doing double time free when the news demanded it . . . the reliable, constant man on the scene with the mike, was sick.

"Somewhere," I finally said, "I read that pain always asks a question." "Right now I don't want to know the answer," he said.

And he told about the walk alone from the parking lot to those slithering emergency-room doors at dawn. He walked the long walk, thinking, "If I can make it to the doors, they'll see me."

They did. But, Hey, this was Bob Barth. Somebody started joking. Somebody started the usual repartee. Then somebody saw he was having a heart attack or something.

They pulled him through and now, 2:30 p.m. Thursday, wired for TV, sitting like a baby, he had a message. Something had happened. He had seen something: a thin, thin, almost invisible line.

He began, "I've thought more about death than most people. . . ."

I knew he was right, but not so much because he was a diabetic but because he had an abiding religious faith. He entered a Roman Catholic seminary in the '60s but got to listening to a smuggled transistor radio, to all that '60s music. And that was it. He came home to Santa Fe and eventually got into radio as a disc jockey. For 23 years, in a time of market-hopping corporate radio stars, he served the people.

And he was a saint. He could report on both sides of the line that divides most communities in New Mexico. I never knew him to give up being fair to anybody, even the meanest politician. His morning guests were legislators, members of Congress, state executives, the archbishop . . . but no voice was too small, not the *viejita* announcing a church meeting, not the angry but frightened kid opposing WIPP. And nobody was ever turned down for a birthday spin of "Las Mananitas" on the air.

He loved the community, the whole community, the people. They ought to commission a statue of him with his old tape recorder hanging in his left hand and the mike offered to the world in his right. . . .

"I've thought more about death than most people," he was saying in the hospital

on Thursday afternoon. "Today, for the first time, I knew I could die. And if I get through this I have a message: The line between knowing you could die and dying is . . . that thin."

There was no light between his thumb and finger as he gestured. He smiled. I will remember the scene as if it were in a shaft of light. What could I say? I hugged him like a baby and let him be.

I did not know I would have to pass his message on.

What do you say to a friend in pain? You don't. You listen. Because the question asked by pain is not for the body, but the soul. And the question is for you.

Bob died without seeing another sunrise—and he'd seen most of them. His station, KMIK, was heartbreak radio all Friday morning. It was a radio wake the likes of which I've never heard and never will again. He was 43.

THE HEALTH INSURANCE COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1990

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Health Insurance Counseling and Assistance Act of 1990. Representatives DAVID PRICE and MARILYN LLOYD have joined me as original cosponsors.

This legislation, a companion bill to S. 2189 introduced last February by Senator PRYOR, will help Medicare beneficiaries make informed decisions about the purchase of Medicare supplemental—Medigap—insurance. I am pleased to join Senator PRYOR, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Aging Committee, in advocating this innovative approach to preventing abuses in the sale of Medigap insurance.

This bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a program of grants to States for counseling and assistance to Medicare beneficiaries who need information about health insurance coverage. The bill also creates a national resource center to act as a clearinghouse for health insurance counseling information. The bill authorizes appropriations of \$14 million a year for fiscal years 1991-95 from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for the grants program, and \$1 million a year for the resource center.

Medigap is a \$12 billion per year market. Roughly 25 million Americans—nearly 80 percent of Medicare beneficiaries—opt to purchase Medigap policies. Medigap isn't cheap, with an average annual premium of about \$700. Some high end policies cost much more. I believe that most Medigap insurers and their agents are honest and scrupulous in their efforts to sell an insurance product to the consuming public. Unfortunately, this business also has its crooks and con artists. That they are preying on our senior citizens, many of whom live on fixed incomes, is particularly galling.

The Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, on which I serve, recently held a hearing on Medigap premium increases and consumer abuses in the sale of Medigap insurance. Our

hearing particularly underscored the difficulty in enforcing the Baucus standards—the Federal law which sets basic minimum standards for Medigap insurance.

With the exception of the Baucus standards, regulation of the sale of Medigap insurance is left to the States. My own State of Wisconsin has a State-law requirement which standardizes the coverage which must be offered by Medigap insurers to Medigap purchasers. Even with standardization in place I keep hearing about abuses which occur: senior citizens spending literally thousands of dollars purchasing duplicative and unneeded Medigap insurance from unscrupulous insurance agents who are spurred on by excessively high first-year commissions.

Fortunately for seniors, Wisconsin has a first-rate Medigap and insurance benefits counseling program. Wisconsin's program, established as a six county pilot project in 1978, was implemented statewide in the early 1980's, uses some 60 paid professional specialists, and provides counseling for Medicare, Medigap, Medicaid, other insurance or public assistance, as well as community education, individual counseling, legal assistance, assistance with filling out forms, and filing claims.

Wisconsin's program is administered by the State Department of Health and Human Services Bureau on Aging. The State is subdivided into six Area Agencies on Aging which have administrative responsibilities for all 72 counties. Service is also supplemented by the Center for Public Representation, which provides legal assistance to referred clients, and back-up and training for benefits specialists in two of the regions, which cover 29 counties.

In addition to the counseling and legal assistance, the Board on Aging and Long Term Care operates a toll-free hotline service for telephone inquiries. The hotline provides a crucial source of information and basic counseling for shut-ins, and can refer more complicated problems to benefits specialists for further consultation and assistance.

The Wisconsin program works. In 1989, the program provided real help to nearly 40,000 persons. Wisconsin's program is funded at \$1.5 million per year. Funding sources are both State and Federal, with Federal funds coming from Title II-B of the Older Americans Act.

I cite these specifics to illustrate how much assistance can be provided for a very small amount of funding. The legislation I am introducing today would provide other States—which do not have the same infrastructure for assisting seniors—with an incentive to establish such programs. States like Wisconsin which already have counseling programs in place could qualify for grant assistance to expand the scope of their activities.

Counseling programs are extremely cost-effective. Families United for Seniors Action reports that the California program saves seniors twice as much as the program costs. Families USA estimates that the California program saves 5,000 seniors \$916 each every year.

With last year's repeal of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act, seniors are again facing real pressure to purchase or upgrade their Medigap insurance. I have no doubt that repeal of the MCCA will encourage unscrupu-

lous operators to prey on Medicare beneficiaries' fears and encourage them to purchase low-value high-cost insurance. There's more reason than ever to encourage the establishment of State-counseling programs, which are strongly endorsed by Consumers Union, seniors groups, the Health Insurance Association of America, and the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association.

Mr. Speaker, let me make it absolutely clear that I do not consider counseling as the only solution we need to abuses in the Medigap industry, and I do not offer this legislation as a cure-all for the outrageous tactics and rip-off policies which some disreputable Medigap insurance salespersons use.

The Ways and Means Health Subcommittee will consider a comprehensive response to abuses in the Medigap industry, an action I welcome. The subcommittee will consider options including mandatory standardization of benefits, Federal review of State enforcement, strengthening the Baucus loss ratio standards for individual and group policies, and requiring refunds of premiums for policies not in compliance with the Baucus standards. However, Medigap counseling is clearly a much-needed component of such a comprehensive legislative proposal, and I am pleased to offer this legislation to address that need.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANN BENNETT

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following article by Meg McGriff from the Summerville News. Mrs. Ann Bennett, of Chattonooga County, has worked with Summerville attorney Bobby Lee Cook for more than 40 years. Mr. Cook is one of the most respected attorneys in our region, and as this article points out, Mrs. Bennett has played an important role in his office for four decades. Mrs. Bennett's commitment to her job and her service to the community are well known in Summerville, and I am pleased to bring this to the attention of the House of Representatives:

SECRETARY'S SECRETARY WORKS OVER 40 YEARS FOR LAWYER'S LAWYER

(By Meg McGriff)

For over 40 years, Ann Bennett has devoted her professional life to being a good secretary. As secretary to Bobby Lee Cook, often called a "lawyer's lawyer," Ann Bennett is as close to a "secretary's secretary" as one can get.

SECRETARIES

As Americans celebrate National Secretaries Week, professionals like Mrs. Bennett are being saluted for their contributions to businesses and professions everywhere.

"I couldn't have done it all these years if it weren't for the man himself," said Mrs. Bennett, referring to her employer. "I've never had any desire to do anything else or go anywhere but here."

Their professional association began years ago, Sept. 17, 1949. At the time Mrs. Bennett, a recent graduate of Summerville

High School, had taken a job at the glove mill operated by Riegel Mills. She knew how to type, and her high school principal suggested she talk to a young lawyer he knew that was getting ready to open a practice in downtown Summerville.

LAW OFFICE

That man was Bobby Lee Cook, and Ann took off downtown to contact him about the position of secretary for his new law office.

"He was busy painting the floor in the office which was above McGinnis Drug Store," she said. "I went to work the next day, and the rest is history."

Her greatest education has come from working on the job. She did pick up short hand skills with the help of Burt Self. But she still says her best teacher was her boss.

NO ROUTINE

"I do only what I am asked to do. Mr. Cook makes his own appointments. That's the way he's always done it. There is just no routine. No day is the same as the day before," said Mrs. Bennett.

She insists that she is there to take care of any task that comes her way. And she's careful not to hand out any advice on behalf of the famous lawyer who employs her.

"Clients will ask lots of questions, but I know better than to give them advice. I don't have a law degree and am not qualified to do that," she said.

GREATEST REWARD

Her greatest reward for her many years of devoted service is the respect and admiration she has received not only from Cook, but from each member of his family.

"I've been here through all of the years when the children were born, and I feel an attachment to them, just like family," she said.

She also is pleased by the many interesting people she has been able to know through her employment.

"The biggest problem I have is that I tend to parrot his thinking," said Mrs. Bennett. "If he feels strongly about an issue, more than likely I share that view."

DUTIES CHANGE

Mrs. Bennett has raised four children of her own. In recent years she has been nursing a critically-ill husband. And so many of her duties have been passed on to others. At one time she did the bookkeeping for the firm. But others have come in to help relieve her of many day-to-day tasks so that she can take care of her husband.

"Law is Mr. Cook's hobby as well as his career," she says fondly.

Through her loyalty as his secretary, they have seen his practice grow to the high esteemed position it is today.

LOYALTY PRAISED

Speaking on behalf of the family, Kris Connelly, who practices law alongside her father, said, "We rely on Ann tremendously. It takes a lot of experience to know how to do what she can do."

A TRIBUTE TO THE LOWELL
POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Lowell Police Department for

their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Lowell, MA in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Lowell Police Department—the public servants on the frontline who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Superintendent John Sheehan and those who serve in the Lowell Police Department:

George Gentle, John Cullan, James Gookin, Robert Kierce, John Maher, Martin Roth, George Ryan, Thomas Conlon, Edward Davis, John Flaherty, Vincent Murphy, John Newell.

Chauncey Normandin, Ronald Potvin, Arthur Ryan, Sr., William Shea, Garrett Sheehan, John Sullivan, Borden Zwicker, Sr., David Abbott, Patrick Burns, Brendan Durkin, William Busby, Dennis Cormier.

Arthur Diette, James Doyle, Charles Duarte, Kenneth Lavalley, Robert Liston, Angus MacDonald, Michael O'Keefe, Raymond Richardson, Arthur Ryan, Jr., George Shanahan, Susan Siopes, Steven Smith, Kevin Staveley, Brendan Tobin.

Francis Waterman, Jonathan Webb, Richard Beauchesne, Victor Bisson, Martin Boisvert, Vincent Bomal, Arthur Bourgeois, John Boutselis, Arthur Boyle, Daniel Brady, Donald Brill, Warren Brodeur, Mark Buckley, John Bugler.

Richard Bugler, Brian Callahan, John Callahan, Richard Callahan, William Callahan, James Campbell, Diane Capone, Robert Caron, Michael Chandonnet, Barry Chevalier, John Clarke, Felix Concepcion, Phillip Conroy.

Paul Corcoran, Raymond Costello, Roy Cox, Timothy Crowley, Jeffrey Davidson, Robert Davidson, John Davis, Robert DeMoura, John Dempsey, Rodney Desrosiers, John Dolan, Paul Donaghue, Wilfred Dow.

Edward Dowling, Daniel Duffy, Francis Dumont, Roger Dumont, Michael Farnum, Hilda Fernandez, David Ferry, James Fitzpatrick, Thomas Fleming, Gerald Flynn, John Flynn, David Freeman, Deborah Friedl, Peter Gickas.

Julio Gonzalez, Borden Zwicker, Sophia Gramas, Georgia Themeles, Lisa Coupe, Mary Moynihan, Thomas Bellefeuille, James Hurley, Gerald Kilbride, Paul Murray, Thomas Bellefeuille, Jr., Robert Fian, Barbara McCarthy, William O'Malley.

Denise Pelletier, Elizabeth Pycsz, Patricia Rondeau, Patricia Stuart, Joann Seamans, Timothy Roy, Walter Welcome, Mark Servin, Margaret Boumel, Melissa Fraser, Denise Mowatt, Avis Murray, Alice Boyle.

Patsy Choate, Doris Christakos, Candice Connor, Mary Cook, Carlean Coulouras, Jean

Dempsey, Catherine Descoteaux, June Dion, Leah Favreau, Maureen Ferreira, Maureen Gay, Suzanne Gendreau, Deborah Geoffroy.

Diane Grady, Donna Holder, Angel Otero, Evelyn Pacheco, Adrien Paquette, Paul Paradise, Maurice Pelletier, David Pender, Edward Pitta, Mark Poirier, Miguel Pol, Leonard Pollard, Christopher Purcell, John Prycz.

David Quigley, Miguel Quinones, Robert Reyes, Gary Richardson, Raymond K. Richardson, Jose Rivera, Robert Roper, Francis Rouine, Arthur Russell, William Ryan, Charles Sadlier, Philip Salome, Arthur Santos.

George Santos, Dennis Sargentelli, Paula Scalzilli, David Seamans, David Shaughnessy, Thomas Sheehan, Richard Soucy, Alexander Souleotis, Gerald Sullivan, Scott Swindells, William Tanguay, Francis Taylor, William Taylor, James Trudel.

Raymond Vachon, Gerald Wayne, Anthony Witman, John Wojcik, Francis Wojtowicz, Andrew Wolfgang, Paul Goyette, John Guilfoyle, Francis Harvey, Randall Humphrey, Lewis Humphrey, Lewis Hunter, Daniel Hyde, Dennis Janowicz.

Brian Jason, Francis Keefe, William Keefe, Francis Kennedy, Michael Kueazler, Heather Koller, Paul LaCedra, Paul Laferriere, Thomas Lafferty, Daniel LaMarche, Thomas LaPointe, John Leary, Richard Leavitt, M. Ann Lessieur.

Normand Levasseur, Edward Lyman, Sergio Maldonado, Richard Marchand, Leo Marquis, Gerald McCabe, Robert McCarthy, Joseph McGarry, Larry McGlasson, William McKenney, Bryan McMahon, John McWilliams, Thomas Meehan, Leo Mendes, Jr.

Albert Mercier, Michael Miles, Kenneth Moore, Dennis Moriarty, Stephen Morrill, Gerald Mousseau, Edward Murphy, John Myers, Dennis Newell, Arthur Noel, Stephen O'Neill, Howard Osborne, Shirley Kelley, Patricia Kunguius.

Joan Lane, Patricia Mapakoi, Kathleen McMullen, Judith Murphy, Patricia Netto, Theresa Noel, Patricia Noyes, Susan Piekos, Linda Reid, Rita Sakalinski, Barbara Sawyer, Shirley Schaeffer.

Theresa Trudel, Laura VanDinter, Marian VanDinter, Rosanne Vieira, Patricia Wedge, Maryanne Young.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE WIN-
NERS OF THE CREVE COEUR
AREA CHAMBER OF COM-
MERCE ANNUAL ESSAY CON-
TEST

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of three outstanding young people from my district: Ted William Beasley, Amy Wilhelm, and Alice Lin. These young people deserve our congratulations as the winners of the 1990 Creve Coeur Area Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club essay contest.

Ted, Amy, and Alice will each receive a scholarship from the Creve Coeur Area Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club based on their exceptional understanding of women

and business as illustrated by their prize-winning essays in the chamber of commerce and the Lions Club annual essay contest. This contest has traditionally attempted to challenge students to formulate a response to a specific question in their answer, combining pragmatic considerations with social responsibility.

This year's question, "are career women changing the nature of the business world?", would challenge even the most seasoned of social architects, but leave these young people undaunted. Their answers are notable for their bold and intelligent analysis, and reflect tremendous insight into the issues which confront our society today. In their discussion of these issues, they have shown an awareness often lacking in more experienced policymakers.

The first place answer came from Ted William Beasley of Parkway North High School. His essay, which provided conclusive evidence that women are affecting the business world in numerous areas, should be must reading for American policymakers.

For his award winning answer, Ted will receive a \$2,000 scholarship from the chamber of commerce and the Lions Club. The 2d and 3d place awards of \$1,500 and \$1,000, go to Amy Wilhelm of Pattonville High School and Alice Lin of Parkway Central High School, respectively. However, in my book they are all first place winners.

Our Nation is fortunate to have fine young people such as these and organizations such as the Creve Coeur area Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club which encourage these activities. The chamber and the Lions Club are to be commended for taking an active interest in the education and development of our young people, and for backing this commitment with the investment in time and money it requires. This is the sort of private sector initiative we should, indeed must, encourage.

Our young people are the window to the future of our Nation. Through their eyes we can see tomorrow, with their thoughts we will dream new dreams. The winners, indeed, all of the participants in the essay contest, renew our optimism in the future of this Nation. For this we thank them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask each of my colleagues to join me in congratulating these young Americans and wishing them success in their future endeavors.

COMMENDATION OF JOHN J. DOUGHERTY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding labor leader from my district. John J. Dougherty has successfully served the cement masons local union for over 30 years.

Upon entering the union in 1959, John gained great admiration and respect from his fellow workers. In July of 1973, John's co-workers chose him as a representative for the

Cement Masons Local 592. Mr. Dougherty retained this position until he was chosen president and business manager in 1987.

Furthermore, Mr. Dougherty holds several other positions which benefit from his involvement. They include: president of the Penn State Conference of Plasterers and Cement Masons, vice president of the Pennsylvania Building Trades Council, the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council and the Philadelphia Building Trades Council; senior trustee of Cement Masons Health and Welfare Pension Plan and chairman of the Cement Masons Apprentice Committee.

The breadth of John's contributions can be matched only by the recognition he has received for his charitable endeavors. John is a fine role model for the people of Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. As an active member of the Variety Club, an organization which organizes many programs for the children of the city, John has contributed his time and energy to many charitable causes. For instance, John and his fellow union members installed a block long sidewalk and access ramps at the Association for Retarded Citizens. In addition, John worked to complete cement work for the Archbishop Ryan's High School swimming pool.

Mr. Speaker, on May 19, 1990, Mr. Dougherty will be honored, at a charitable banquet, by the Philadelphia Chapter of Unico National for this outstanding humanitarian work. I wish to extend both my sincere congratulations and whole-hearted thanks for John J. Dougherty's service to the people of Philadelphia.

CONGRESSMAN DALE E. KILDEE HONORS JAMES M. MCCOLGAN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a person who has done so much to improve the quality of life for the residents of my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. James M. McColgan.

Mr. Speaker, too often we think of public servants as those individuals who work for public agencies or those who are elected to public office. But there are those individuals, who simply believe that it is their civic duty to make their communities a better place to live. Mr. Jim M. McColgan is one of those special individuals.

In 1970, James McColgan became the sole owner of the M&B Distributing Co., and he started a successful family-operated food distribution business. Over the years, Mr. McColgan and his family have been very successful business people in the Flint area, and they have opened additional stores in several other States. However, they have always found time to help those who are the most vulnerable in our society.

For several years now, the McColgan family has worked with the Genesee County Community Action Agency's Neighborhood Service Center [GCCAA] to serve over 10,000 hungry men, women, and children in our community each year. Like other social service agencies,

GCCAA has been hurt by a scarcity of resources needed to meet the increasing demands of the community. While many people talk about private industry helping the public sector, James McColgan has set a standard that should be emulated around the country. When GCCAA needed freezers to store perishable Federal commodities, and did not have the money to pay for it, Mr. McColgan provided free storage at his business so these commodities could be distributed to impoverished families. And when GCCAA began receiving Federal dollars to pay for the storage of the commodities, Mr. McColgan would promptly return the money to GCCAA so they could serve more needy families. Mr. McColgan has returned over \$18,000 that has been used to feed hungry children, to allow families to stay in their homes, to provide clothing to families, and to enable senior citizens to pay for their medical prescriptions. During this time, he has not kept one penny for his own expenses.

In 1988, Mr. McColgan made an offer to buy the Hamady Food Stores, a chain of grocery stores that have been an important part of our community for over 70 years. When the former owner of the Hamady Food Stores filed for bankruptcy, Mr. McColgan worked tirelessly with local labor and community officials to put together a package that allowed him to take over the ailing food stores. Since acquiring the Hamady Food Stores, Jim and his wife Jane, who is secretary of M&B Distributing and vice president of Hamady Food stores, Jim McColgan, Jr., president of M&B Distributing and vice president of Hamady Food Stores, Robert M. McColgan, vice president of M&B Distributing and treasurer of Hamady Food Stores, and Aaron McColgan, Produce Supervisor of Hamady Food Stores, have all worked together to make this family-business an enormous success. Their efforts have not only saved hundreds of jobs in our community, but they have maintained many precious neighborhood food stores, and they have preserved an integral part of our community's history. They are truly a remarkable family, and their efforts have led to Jim McColgan being named the Businessman of the Year by the Sales and Marketing Executives of Flint.

Moreover, since Mr. McColgan bought the Hamady Food Stores, he has continued to help GCCAA assist indigent people in Genesee County. Every week, the staff of the Neighborhood Service Center pick up food, including dairy products, from all of the 21 Hamady Stores in the Flint area to be distributed to needy families. It is estimated that over \$250,000 worth of food reaches these people annually through these donations. He also convinced several food brokers to donate excess food to GCCAA rather than trying to resell it.

Mr. McColgan and his family are also very active in a number of other community organizations. Jim has been a strong supporter of the Whaley's Children Home, and he recently served as the honorary chairman of the Easter Seals Telethon. In addition, the Hamady Food Stores are one of the major sponsors of the Airshow for Special Olympics and the McColgans have generously contrib-

MAY 16, 1990.

uted to many community groups, such as the Flint Institute of Music.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Genesee County area are truly fortunate to have a person like Jim McColgan, and indeed, a family like the McColgans, living in our community. On Monday, May 21, 1990, the Genesee County Community Action Agency will honor Mr. McColgan for the opening of the Hamady/M&B Reclamation Food Distribution Center. This building will be used to distribute both privately donated, and publicly received commodities for needy families in the Flint area. In true style, Mr. McColgan provided and assisted in building a drive-in cooler and freezer to store these commodities. This building is a tribute to an individual who has dedicated himself to ensuring that all residents in our community will receive proper nutrition. It is for these reasons that I am proud to honor Jim M. McColgan and thank him for all he has done for making Flint, MI, a better place to live.

RETIREMENT OF DR. ELLIS E. McCUNE, PRESIDENT OF CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HAYWARD

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Ellis E. McCune, the president of California State University, Hayward. Dr. McCune is retiring after 23 years of dedicated service at Cal State Hayward [CSUH] in California's Ninth Congressional District.

President McCune received his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees in political science at the University of California, Los Angeles. He then held teaching and administrative positions at Occidental College in Southern California and at California State University, Northridge. He was also the dean of academic planning for the California State colleges from 1963 to 1967.

I would like to take this opportunity to list some of Dr. McCune's many accomplishments while at CSUH.

He significantly increased ethnic diversity of faculty, staff, and students. In 1988, 38 percent of the students were minorities; aided CSUH in becoming the first CSU campus to establish an affirmative action plan; guided the campus through a decline in student enrollments and avoided layoffs in 1975, then was able to increase enrollment from 6,000 to today's level of 13,000; established the Contra Costa Center, a CSUH satellite campus where construction on permanent buildings will begin in 1990; formed the strategic planning council in 1989 to develop future directions for the university; established the alumni association with 6,000 members; more than doubled the number of campus buildings from 5 to 14; increased emphasis on development, enrollment, and public relations. Appointed the development director who is planning the University's first major fundraising effort with the support of local corporations and community groups; and increased student financial aid, including scholarships, to \$8 million.

He has also been active in many community organizations and has served as director of the Hayward Chamber of Commerce; board of directors, Oakland Museum Association; chairman, United Bay Area Crusade; and, member of the Hayward Rotary.

President McCune has also served in many capacities for a variety of accreditation committees for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities; member, board of directors, Council on Postsecondary Accreditation; board of directors, American Council on Education; president, Western Association of Schools and Colleges; vice chairman, Association of American Colleges.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree more with what one of his peers, Chancellor for the California State University, said about President McCune:

Ellis McCune is a leading statesman in higher education. His wisdom, leadership, intellect and graceful wit have been invaluable to me personally and to the California State University. President McCune's contributions to higher education are magnificent. During his 30-year career in the California State University he has proven to be an extraordinary visionary. His involvement in educational and community activities have shown the highest degree of dedication to humanity. We can't begin to express our gratitude for his exemplary service to the California State University.

PUERTO RICO GOVERNOR RESPONDS TO PRESIDENT BUSH ON STATUS PLEBISCITE

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions of late my colleagues have heard me speak of the pending legislation in both the House and Senate that would authorize a congressionally sanctioned political status plebiscite in Puerto Rico between statehood, independence, and an enhancement of the existing commonwealth status.

President Bush favors statehood while I, as my colleagues know, favor the enhanced commonwealth option as being in the best interests of both Puerto Rico and the United States. I have great respect for the institution of statehood, Mr. Speaker, but statehood just does not correspond to the existing economic and cultural-linguistic realities of Puerto Rico.

President Bush, in his advocacy of statehood, recently sent to Puerto Rico two high-ranking White House officials, Deputy Chief of Staff Andrew Card and Chase Untermeyer. Some of the things they said there were widely reported in the Puerto Rican press, prompting our Governor, Rafael Hernández Colón, to write a letter today to President Bush.

Because I know my colleagues would be interested in such a response by Gov. Hernández Colón, I am inserting it below in the RECORD.

HON. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In my inaugural speech of January 2, 1989, I took the initiative of proposing to the United States a referendum so that the people of Puerto Rico would have an opportunity to exercise the fundamental right of self-determination as to the political status to govern the Island's future.

It was and is my deep conviction that this is an appropriate moment in history to resolve the so-called status question, so that this Island and its people can move forward, building on the constructive achievements of the Commonwealth which have made possible substantial mutual economic and strategic benefits for the U.S. and Puerto Rico, while at the same time preserving a treasured cultural heritage.

My initiative was implemented—following consultations with the representatives of the other parties in Puerto Rico, Members of the Congress, and your Administration—with the understanding that the status options to be developed must be of equal dignity, fair and balanced, and that the exercise of self-determination by the people of Puerto Rico, to be valid, must be conducted in an atmosphere free from outside interference and distortion.

It is in this spirit that we have conscientiously participated, for over a year, in the congressional process and are still firmly pledged to the realization of my original goal for our people. During this time, I have repeatedly ignored what I believe to have been serious breaches of these mutual understandings, but in good conscience I can no longer do so. It is with considerable regret that I now feel compelled to express my deepest disappointment in the treatment of the plebiscite process by your Administration.

In your 1989 State of the Union message, you immediately linked endorsement of a status plebiscite for Puerto Rico with a strong expression of your support for statehood rather than the other options of enhanced commonwealth or independence. Since that time the Administration has made every conceivable effort to:

Maximize the alleged attractiveness of statehood;

Minimize or ignore its serious fiscal and cultural problems;

Oppose all measures providing greater autonomy under commonwealth; and

Endorse discriminatory treatment in programs for the needy under commonwealth.

In your May 9 letter to U.S. Representative Robert Lagomarsino, you asked: "How can we applaud the exciting and momentous movements toward freedom in Eastern Europe, Latin America and elsewhere while refusing to grant to our own citizens the right of self-determination?" This is a most noble sentiment, which I wholeheartedly endorse. Mr. President, it is therefore ironic that your own Administration, by dictating to the people of Puerto Rico the course the U.S. Government wants them to choose, is in effect dealing with Puerto Rico in a manner tragically resonant of the approach now being taken by President Gorbachev toward the Baltic Republics. Indeed, as Moscow agents occupy various government buildings in Vilnius, Lithuania to press their version of their future relationship, White House representatives this week are appearing in the political halls of San Juan, Puerto Rico to promote statehood.

Mr. President, the people of Puerto Rico must be permitted to make their choice free from the awesome pressure that can be brought to bear by the Office of the President of the United States and his Administration. For this reason, I respectfully urge you to direct the Administration to henceforth adopt a position of strict neutrality on the choices to be presented in the status plebiscite. History is full of examples of the use of plebiscites and referenda to give apparent legitimacy to gross violations of democratic and legal principles.

Mr. President, we must ensure that the proposed plebiscite for Puerto Rico does in fact prove to be an inspiring example, to Eastern Europe and to the world of the way a true democracy provides for genuine self-determination.

I remain fully committed in my desire to work with all concerned toward the fulfillment of the historic opportunity. I am hopeful that we can yet ensure a dignified and fair process that affords the people of Puerto Rico and unfettered right of choice to determine their own destiny.

Cordially yours,

RAFAEL HERNANDEZ-COLON.

A SALUTE TO BRIG. GEN. CELES KING III

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Celes King III, brigadier general, the highest ranking African-American officer in the California State Military Reserve.

I am pleased to be listed among the thousands of people who know Brig. Gen. Celes King III as a caring person, a man of integrity and a man with a great wealth of knowledge and dedication to the good and welfare of not only the people of south central Los Angeles, but to people throughout Los Angeles County, the State of California, and the Nation.

Dr. King has unselfishly given many years of his time, talents and efforts to advancing the cause of civil rights and to creating a more livable world for all of us. I would like to take this opportunity to salute Brig. Gen. Celes King III and express my appreciation for his untiring efforts for what is right, and for his numerous achievements which include:

Professional Bail Agents of the U.S., national president;

Independent Bail Agents of California, former president;

Los Angeles City Human Relations Commission, former president;

Los Angeles Brotherhood Crusade, co-founder;

Los Angeles Rumor Control, co-founder;

Los Angeles NAACP, former president;

CORE California State chairman;

Southern California National Business League, former chairman;

Tuskegee Airmen, former Air Force pilot officer;

California Military Reserve, brigadier general;

California State University, former assistant professor;

California State Senate commissioner;

California State Martin Luther King Holiday Commission;

Pacific Coast University, LLB;

Masters degree, urban planning, Pepperdine University;

Masters degree, business, Pepperdine University;

Former chair of the board;

University of Santa Barbara (CA);

University of Santa Barbara (CA) Ph.D.; and

Recipient of numerous other awards and honors.

Professor King has successfully operated his family's bail agency since graduating from law school almost 40 years ago. His success as a bail agent has been reflected by numerous honors and awards presented to him by his peers in the bail industry. Through the many years in which he has admirably served his profession, he has been called upon to represent his industry before Congress, the California Legislature, and local government.

It is not unusual in the course of a busy day, which starts early in the morning, for Dr. King to call and be called by the helpless, the needy, State and local government officials and leaders, and national leaders—including the President of the United States.

General King fills an active schedule of political and community activities in every spare moment between his day long dedication to his family, his friends, his associates and his business.

Dr. King serves on dozens of boards and commissions which serve people from all walks of life. He has been honored for his dedicated service by the University of California by having his life story and the activities of his family placed with the exclusive oral history collection at UCLA and Berkley libraries.

Brig. Gen. Celes King III is an active Republican who has forged close working relationships with Democrats and Independents, and has dedicated his life to serving the people.

Brig. Gen. Celes King III began his military career in World War II where he was among a handful of outstanding young black men who broke the Air Force color line by becoming an officer in the famous Tuskegee Airmen. He was later elevated to the position of brigadier general in the California Military Reserve by former Gov. Jerry Brown, making him the highest ranking black person in the California military.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to salute Celes King III for all of his outstanding contributions in making the world of those around him a better place to live. I commend him for the many awards and honors bestowed upon him. Finally, I salute Brig. Gen. Celes King III for serving as a brilliant and positive role model for the young people in his community.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ACTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Acton Police Department for

their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Acton, MA in the protection of life, liberty and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Acton Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Phillip L. Connors and those who serve in the Acton Police Department:

Donald Happakoski, Bradley Madge, John Wyman, Paul Cormier, William O'Connell, David Bonner, Mark Coulter, Judith Hadley, Dana Beauvais, Harver LaPrade, John Bousack, William Murray, Arthur Boisseau.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to draw attention to the problems Soviet Jews are experiencing, even in this era of glasnost.

In its May 7 issue, Newsweek ran a cover story which revealed the degree of anti-Semitism that still takes place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. While the article was indeed disturbing, I was encouraged to see that Newsweek exposed the pain that still inflicts millions of Jews. It is truly disturbing that many in this country believe that Soviet and Eastern European Jews have been freed.

The era of glasnost has produced an array of new freedoms for the people of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, a wave of anti-Semitism has emerged as a result of the personal independence. In January of this year, a Moscow writers' meeting was disrupted by a group shouting anti-Semitic rhetoric through a bullhorn, while police stood idly by. In addition, Pamyat—a nationalist anti-Semitic organization—is more virulent than ever, holding public meetings and publishing anti-Semitic materials. With the Berlin Wall crumbled and much of Eastern Europe now open to democracy, we cannot overlook this gross human rights violation. Through pressure from the United States, we must demand that President Gorbachev end these vicious acts of harassment and violence.

In a related matter, the Soviet Government recently rejected a plea from Secretary of

State James Baker to permit direct flights to Israel for Soviet Jews. Of course, without such flights, thousands of Soviet Jews are trapped in the Soviet Union. While Gorbachev has finally permitted Soviet Jews to emigrate, he has repeatedly balked on opening air routes to Israel. In essence, Gorbachev has not liberated Soviet Jews. The Soviet action that denies direct flights to Israel raises very serious questions about the intentions of the Soviet leaders. Is Moscow sincere in freeing Soviet Jews?

I have joined several House Members in a letter to Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Dubinin, calling on the Soviets to reconsider this gross inequity. Under the terms of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, most favored nation [MFN] benefits for Soviet trade is conditioned on Jewish emigration. Until direct flights from the Soviet Union to Israel are established, I believe MFN status for the Soviet Union should continue to be denied.

In closing, I want to urge my colleagues to read between the lines when the Soviets tell us of the wide ranging benefits of glasnost and their "liberation" of Soviet Jews. Soviet and Eastern European Jews are still receiving no more than lip service from a government that has promised to free them. The United States must serve as the global standard bearer of human rights and promote the basic freedoms that are entitled to the Jews of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND TAX CODE TO ASSIST PERSONNEL AFFECTED BY BASE CLOSURE OR REDUCTION

HON. EDWARD R. MADIGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that amends the Federal Tax Code so that the Homeowners Assistance Program [HAP] benefit for military and civilian personnel affected by a base closure or reduction is not taxed as income.

The HAP was created to help military and civilian homeowners who are forced to sell their homes due to a base closure or reduction. These homeowners receive a payment based on the value of their home prior to the announcement of a base closure or reduction. For example, a family that sells its \$100,000 home for \$70,000 receive 85 percent of that \$30,000 difference, or \$25,000.

These people are forced to sell their homes because of a Federal decision. They should not be punished for buying a home near their base. But then this benefit is taxed as income, they are being punished.

Taxing the benefit is counterproductive to the intention of the program. The Federal Government is giving with one hand and taking away with another. The idea of the program is to help military and civilian personnel and their families, not to hurt them. It's difficult enough to uproot an entire family and move to a new town, make new friends, and put the kids in new schools. It is especially hard when that decision is not voluntary.

Amending the Tax Code in this way will benefit military and civilian men and women who are forced to sell their homes because of Government actions. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important measure.

LONG-TERM CARE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 16, 1990 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

LONG-TERM CARE

Few problems come to my attention from constituents more often than the care of frail or ill older persons. I do not find anyone who is satisfied with the current system of long-term care. As more Americans live longer they suffer not only illnesses which require hospital care, but also conditions that require long-term care at home or in a nursing home. In 1987, roughly 6.5 million older Americans needed long-term care. By 2040 the number is expected to increase to 19 million.

The costs of long-term care can be staggering. Nursing homes cost roughly \$30,000 annually, and professional care of older persons in their homes can cost up to \$200 a day. Americans spent at least \$56 billion on long-term care in 1987. Many families pay for long-term care out of their own pocket, straining their incomes and using up life savings. Roughly half of all extended health care spending is from private sources. Insurance companies offer only a limited number of extended health care policies, and federal programs do not begin to meet the total need.

CURRENT COVERAGE

The predominant provider of long-term care is the family. Older persons with whom I speak express strong preference for remaining at home as long as possible. Fortunately, families spend an enormous amount of time and energy taking care of older persons, and roughly 70% of disabled older persons receive care exclusively from nonpaid sources, generally family and friends. Yet this is becoming increasingly difficult as more women work outside the home.

Roughly 120 insurance companies now offer some type of long-term care insurance, providing about 1.5 million policies. Most health insurance policies, however, offer little relief to persons needing long-term care, and only about 1% of all extended health care expenditures are paid for by private insurance. Long-term care insurance has several limitations: Benefits are often inadequate to meet costs and do not usually keep pace with inflation; policies may not cover an illness a person already has; and many policies are unaffordable to all but the wealthiest families, costing up to several hundred dollars each month.

Given the drain of long-term care on family resources, it is not surprising that many older persons ultimately depend on public programs for their care. Medicaid, the Federal-State program for the poor, offers some relief, but the program provides benefits only to those who meet stringent financial standards. During the 1980s the Congress expanded several programs to provide limited community and home based

care, such as hospice care and in-home services. These limited steps do not provide a comprehensive solution to the problem of long-term care.

FUTURE OPTIONS

The Congress is reviewing a number of proposals to provide extended health care benefits. The debate centers on whether a potential solution should be private or public, or some combination of the two.

One proposal centered largely in the private sector would offer federal tax incentives for purchasing long-term care insurance or for establishing individual medical accounts modeled on individual retirement accounts (IRAs). If younger persons, with lower levels of risk of needing care, buy long-term care insurance, the cost of the policies should go down. It is not clear, however, whether the government could provide large enough tax incentives to get enough people to buy the policies. The cost to the Treasury of this approach could be high.

A number of public solutions also have been offered. One approach would provide long-term care to all chronically disabled persons regardless of their ability to pay. Beneficiaries would not be responsible for any cost. The drawback of this proposal is its price tag, probably over \$55 billion a year.

Another proposal would combine private insurance and Medicare coverage. Medicare, the federal health benefits program for older persons and the disabled, would be expanded to cover nursing home and home care after a predetermined amount, or deductible, is paid by the beneficiary. Medicaid would help pay the deductible for lower-income persons, and others could buy private insurance to meet this cost. This proposal defines and limits in advance the costs for insurance companies. Since they would only have to cover the deductible, policies could be more affordable. The cost to the Treasury could be up to \$50 billion annually.

OUTLOOK

Several factors limit consideration of these and other long-term care proposals. First, the government continues to run enormous budget deficits, and finding additional federal resources to fund long-term care will be difficult. Other worthy priorities are competing for limited federal resources at a time when 32% of federal outlays already directly benefits older Americans. In addition, the recent repeal of the Catastrophic Protection Act, which expanded Medicare hospital and drug benefits, increased the doubts of many in the Congress about finding a publicly acceptable way to finance long-term care. Finally, both the Congress and the President are in doubt as to the next step in health care, and have failed to provide leadership on this issue.

I would favor a long-term care proposal that combines private and public options and allows older people to remain at home as long as possible. The responsibility for care should not fall solely on individuals or families, nor should the government provide comprehensive care for all older people. Private long-term care insurance and individual medical accounts could be encouraged, and everything should be done to improve the ability of people to pay for their own care. But it is unlikely that private financing alone can do the job, and some public sector participation will be necessary. This could include expanding government assistance to unpaid care givers along with greater coverage of home care services and easing Medicare

aid eligibility requirements. The Congress should continue to explore providing long-term care under a general social insurance program like Medicare. In the end, private and public sector approaches must fit together to provide affordable, quality long-term care.

H.M.S. "ROSE" REPLICA

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Senator JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN and I introduced legislation which will allow a replica of the 1757 English frigate, H.M.S. *Rose*, to engage in trade along the coast of the United States.

Built in Nova Scotia in 1970, and berthed in Bridgeport, CT, the *Rose* replica is owned by the nonprofit organization, the H.M.S. *Rose* Foundation, which is headquartered at Captain's Cove Seaport in Bridgeport, CT.

The *Rose* is currently in the process of receiving its certification as a sailing school vessel. Once she receives her certification, the H.M.S. *Rose* Foundation will begin a variety of educational programs, in which trainees will learn about American maritime history, natural science and ecology and the importance of teamwork as they take part in the sailing of the vessel.

Built in 1757 in Yorkshire, England, the original H.M.S. *Rose* took part in the Seven Years War. In 1761, this 24-gun frigate sailed to the West Indies and took part in the capture of Havana and Martinique.

In 1768 she arrived in Boston under the command of Captain Sir Benjamin Caldwell. While on patrol off Boston in April of 1769, her first officer, Lt. Panton, was killed while trying to impress, or draft, sailors from a brig called the *Pitt Packett*. A young lawyer, John Adams was appointed Public Defender of the four accused seamen of the *Pitt Packett* who were charged with piracy on the high seas. They were found not guilty by reason of self defense and thus H.M.S. *Rose* unwittingly helped to launch John Adams' career.

Late in 1774, she was sent to Newport, RI. Newport had become one of the richest cities in America by perfecting the art of smuggling, to the point where it had become the city's principal industry. Rhode Islanders had already been sent to put an end to the smuggling.

Being considerably larger than the vessels sent previously, H.M.S. *Rose* was able to reduce smuggling to zero and the resulting unemployment caused Newport to lose four-fifths of its population by mid-1775. In response, the Rhode Island General Assembly sent a bill to the Continental Congress to establish a national Navy to deal with the ship. The bill, introduced by Rhode Islander Steven Hopkins, passed on October 13, 1775, thus making H.M.S. *Rose* directly responsible for founding the American Navy.

In 1776 she sailed to New York as part of an attacking fleet of 300 vessels. She played a major part in the campaign making forays up the Hudson and East Rivers and patrolling the western end of Long Island Sound.

Her career ended at the mouth of the harbor in Savannah, GA, where she was ordered to be sunk to block the harbor from an invasion of a French fleet.

I would like to recognize the work of Kaye Williams, owner of the Captain's Cove Seaport in Bridgeport, CT. In 1984, Kaye towed a greatly deteriorated vessel into historic Black Rock Harbor. For the next 2 years he labored over the reconstruction and replacement of virtually every plank of the vessel. Thanks to his perseverance, the *Rose* replica has the distinction of being the largest wooden operational sailing vessel in the world.

I would also like to recognize the work of Richard Bailey, captain of the *Rose*, who has worked tirelessly to bring the vessel into compliance with stringent Coast Guard safety standards. He has also worked closely with my staff in bringing about this legislation.

The *Rose* has brought romance and excitement to Bridgeport since her arrival in 1984. Hundreds of students and residents of Bridgeport, as well as people from around the world, have toured the ship at dockside.

When she embarks on her voyage this summer to various ports-of-call around the country, she will be an ambassador of good will for Bridgeport and for all of Connecticut.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding section 27 of Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. App. 883) and sections 12106, 12107, and 12108 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating may issue a certificate of documentation for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States, Great Lakes trade, and fisheries for the vessel Rose (United States official number 928811).

SALUTE TO CONCERNED PARENTS FOR HEAD START, PATERSON, NJ, ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a truly outstanding organization in my Eighth District of New Jersey whose efforts on behalf of the children of the community have made the city of Paterson, the State of New Jersey and our Nation a far better place to live.

I am speaking of the Concerned Parents For Head Start, a vitally active organization which was begun in 1965 as a means of enabling parents to assure that their children were reaping the fullest benefits of the highly successful Head Start Program. The 25th anniversary of this landmark organization, and of the Head Start Program's beginnings in Paterson will be celebrated with a dinner dance on Thursday, May 24, 1990, at the Brownstone House in Paterson, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, I know this event will be a great source of pride to the many people that have made Concerned Parents For Head Start such a success, and I would like to take

this opportunity to salute the leadership of executive director Cecile Dickey, policy council president Diane Addison and board of directors president Helen Van Riper. I would also like to pay tribute to the distinguished keynote speaker at this important event, Dr. Dorothy Height, national president of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mr. Speaker, as a means of sharing with you and our colleagues the rich background of this outstanding organization, I would like to insert for the RECORD the official history of the Concerned Parents for Head Start:

In the summer of 1965, Head Start in Paterson began as a demonstration project under the sponsorship of the designated community action agency "Paterson Task Force for Community Action" utilizing federal funds. Much of the planning was done hurriedly, primarily by Volunteers, with little knowledge of purpose other than to prepare young children for entrance into public schools as part of President Lyndon Johnson's "War on Poverty". This demonstration soon developed into a full time program.

The children were mainly chosen from the easily identified depressed, overcrowded "inner cities". It soon became apparent that strong leadership was needed to ensure the accommodation of the large numbers of children that were physically, socially, and emotionally deprived; and that an eight week pre-school education was insufficient to meet the needs of the children and families.

Recognizing that if Head Start children are to reach their fullest potential there must be an opportunity for Head Start parents to influence the character of programs affecting the development of their children. The organizational structure provided this opportunity by effective parent participation in the planning and implementation of programs through participation on the Policy Council. The Council consisted of concerned community people, professional representatives and parents of the Head Start children.

The purpose of Head Start became clear; to increase opportunities for pre-school children of the poor, ages 3-5 by providing an environment in which each child has the opportunity to develop his/her full potential as a unique individual with a specific learning style. The parents and community realizing this program's merits, soon had a full day, full year program. The program in 1965 consisted of five classrooms in various rented facilities, 180 children were receiving services provided by a staff of 35. In 1970, Concerned Parents for Head Start incorporated as a not for profit tax exempt corporation. Understanding the importance of parents in the decision making process; the newly formed Board of Directors of Concerned Parents for Head Start through petition, asked the Board of Directors of Paterson Task Force to provide them with delegate agency status, giving the parents a greater opportunity to make decisions about the nature and operation of the program.

In 1973 Concerned Parents for Head Start became a delegate agency of the Paterson Task Force for Community Action. The new Governing Board immediately went about the new tasks which had now become their responsibility. Viewing and approving budgets, accounting for monies spent, making by-law changes, hiring of administrative personnel, approving personnel practices and procedures were among the decisions they were called upon to make. It was clear from

the beginning that parent involvement would become a proven technique for improving the quality of educational experience and the personal lives of the Head Start families.

In 1976 the Head Start program severed its relationship with Paterson Task Force, the Community Action Agency was experiencing financial difficulties that hampered its ability to serve the needs of the Head Start Program. During this time frame the Executive Director of Head Start moved to centralize operations; she took on the task of finding suitable quarters to house the entire Head Start Program. In 1977 Concerned Parents for Head Start became a single purpose agency for the Head Start Program in Paterson after being in competition with the Catholic Diocese of Paterson who was desirous of becoming the sponsor for the program.

In 1978 the Head Start Program moved into its present building after financing was obtained through a local banking institution. Today through several expansion initiatives the corporation is providing services to 402 children in 22 classrooms in 5 sites with a staff of 78.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present this brief profile of a truly outstanding and vital organization that has improved the quality of life of the children of Paterson, NJ, for a quarter of a century, and in so doing has made its community, State, and our Nation a better place to live, the Concerned Parents for Head Start of Paterson, NJ.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ASHBY POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Ashby Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Ashby, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Ashby Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Oliver M. Mutch and those who serve in the Ashby Police Department:

Anthony Enus, Kevin Dillon, John Goubeaud, Ann Fitzgerald, Peter Violette, Leroy Schofield, and Mike Saball.

TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYEE ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING ACT OF 1990

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to be joined today by my colleague and good friend, Mr. HUGHES, to introduce critically important legislation requiring mandatory drug and alcohol testing of transportation professionals.

The Transportation Employee Alcohol and Drug Testing Act of 1990 will require testing for drug and alcohol use by the operators of aircraft, railroads, commercial motor vehicles, and mass transportation vehicles. It protects the rights of those tested by incorporating guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] on laboratory accuracy, as well as protections for individual privacy.

In 1988, the Department of Transportation [DOT] issued rules—most of which became effective last December—to require drug testing of nearly 4 million transportation workers. While this is certainly a step in the right direction, our legislation will provide the DOT with the statutory authority necessary to prevent court challenges. It will also require the DOT to supplement their program with requirements for alcohol testing.

The evidence of drug and alcohol use in the transportation industry is overwhelming. In January 1987, a crash between a Conrail freight train and an Amtrak passenger train at Chase, MD, resulted in 16 fatalities and 170 injuries.

The Conrail train's engineer and brakeman subsequently testified that they had been smoking marijuana in the cab prior to the fatal accident. Since this tragedy, there has been an average of 1 railroad accident every 10 days involving drugs or alcohol.

In March, a Southeast Pennsylvania Transportation Authority [SEPTA] train crashed killing 3 people and injuring 94. Transit authorities subsequently announced that one of the motormen on the subway train tested positive for cocaine use.

A Northwest Airlines crew was recently arrested for operating a jetliner with 91 passengers on board while under the influence of alcohol. All three pilots were found to have blood alcohol levels above Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] limits. Fortunately, the aircraft landed without incident.

In February, the National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] announced the results of a 1-year study of fatal truck crashes in eight States. The NTSB found that 33 percent of the truck drivers who were killed in these crashes were drug- or alcohol-impaired.

These threats to public safety are why the Supreme Court has found testing programs to be within the limits of the Constitution—both Federal Railroad Administration post-accident testing of railway workers and U.S. Customs Service drug testing requirements for employees seeking promotions. Moreover, the Court has let stand several appeals court rulings al-

lowing random tests for those in safety-related positions.

The fact is that large numbers of transportation employees work in an environment with little, if any, direct supervision. A strong deterrent, such as the threat of being detected and sanctioned for drug and alcohol use is, therefore, a necessity.

We rely upon the vigilance of trained employees to remain alert to occurrences that might endanger our safety. Those who drink alcohol or use illegal drugs simply have no business holding a sensitive travel or public-safety job through which they assume responsibility for innocent lives.

Mr. Chairman, the presence of alcohol and illegal drug use in the transportation industry poses far too serious a threat to ignore. Drug and alcohol testing is the only method we have to reasonably ensure that transportation professionals will not use drugs or alcohol.

The fact is that random testing works. Since the Department of Defense instituted random testing, drug use has dropped from 27.6 percent in 1980 to 4.8 percent in 1988. The Coast Guard started random testing in 1983 and has seen a drop in drug use from 10.3 percent to 2.8 percent in 1988.

Further, the public supports testing. A recent Gallup poll found that 80 percent of all Americans surveyed favored testing of those in public safety positions. Moreover, our bill will require rehabilitation programs that give employees the opportunity to come forward and get help before they are identified through testing as a drug or alcohol abuser.

While our legislation is substantially the same as S. 561, introduced by my colleagues, Senators HOLLINGS and DANFORTH, it goes beyond this Senate bill by including urban mass transit systems. The Hollings-Danforth legislation has passed the Senate nine times since it was first introduced in 1987.

Mr. Chairman, the need for this legislation is obvious and the time for action is now. Enactment of this legislation will strengthen efforts already underway in the transportation industry. The potential for disaster created by those who abuse alcohol and illegal drugs while employed in safety sensitive transportation positions mandates that we do everything we can to eliminate the cause of the threat. I urge my colleagues to consider the importance of this issue and join us in this bipartisan effort.

WEST VIRGINIA'S MOM OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the winner of West Virginia's MOM of the Year Award, Mary Niebauer Hacala of Charleston, WV, is indeed a remarkable woman. Mary Hacala was born on a farm in Pennsylvania, but has spent the last 55 years of her rich life in West Virginia. There she bore and raised her five sons and took care of her totally disabled husband, while teaching school to supplement the small disability checks. After a long illness, her husband died

in 1957. Despite this tragic loss she raised her five sons sending them all to complete university degrees. These men are all now successful; one a lawyer, one the president of a company, the third an engineer, the fourth a Jesuit priest serving the poor in the Appalachian region, and the fifth the owner of his own business.

Mary Hacala, who turned 80 today, has officially retired from teaching, but she continues to tutor any child in need of basic skills. Despite her aging years she continues to serve her community and family. Her sons words in his letter to the International MOM Foundation best describe her, "She is a classic symbol of the ideal, hard working, long suffering, ever loving and generous Mountaineer West Virginia Mother."

Congratulations and happy birthday Mary Hacala.

UNITED BLACK FUND CONTINUES TO MEET THE UNMET NEEDS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the continuing contributions of the United Black Fund.

As the final decade of the 1990's unfolds before us, I wish to extend my continued support of the United Black Fund, Inc., on the occasion of its 18th Annual Victory Luncheon, which celebrates the successful United Black Fund/United Way Partnership Campaign of 1989.

The unprecedented growth of the United Black Fund, Inc., from 3 agencies in 1970 to its present 60-member agencies warrants great praise. The leadership of the UBF in the Nation's Capital and its development of the International United Black Fund gives us hope for the future.

With the resurgence of racism and the brutal attacks on our citizens and the constant battle we face against drugs and the violence it causes in our communities, the strong influence of the United Black Fund, Inc., is necessary to combat these and other evils.

I believe that education is the key we must use to reshape our world for a better future for our children and grandchildren. The District of Columbia as the Nation's capital must be the example for the rest of the country; it is the starting point for our positive actions to mold and reshape the minds of the leaders in the 21st century.

The presence of the 60 United Black Fund agencies throughout the Metropolitan Washington, DC area are indeed a reassurance to the community that the United Black Fund, Inc., will continue to meet the unmet needs.

A SALUTE TO THE AMERICAN FLAG

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday May 16, 1990

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my constituents, Ruby Mae Ramsey of Thousand Oaks, CA. Like millions of Americans, she was outraged by the actions of that tiny minority who feel called upon to desecrate our American flag, and by the judges who allow such actions to continue.

She has written a poem that I would like to share with my colleagues, and with all Americans. I would like to thank her for sending it to me. It reads as follows:

Not too many years ago,
When I was a child in school,
Our flag was raised with honor,
And a most important rule:
Never should it touch the ground,
But handled with utmost care.
One could sense the reverence,
As we all assembled there.

Now it seems that it's all right,
To burn what men have died for.
Has "The Star Spangled Banner,"
Lost everything it stand for?
Americans were silent,
No fuss, no criticism,
When rendered the highest court,
Its terrible decision.

I call it desecration!
They can call it what they will.
Has "Old Glory" lost its honor?
Does it stir within you still?
The emblem of our country,
Considered just an old rag!
A nation without honor!
A country without a flag!

Mr. Speaker, Ruby Mae Ramsey speaks eloquently for me, and I'm sure for many of our colleagues. The time is long overdue that Old Glory is once again preserved and protected.

WE REMEMBER BUBBY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Cecil Earl Davis, known to friends and loved ones as "Bubby," passed away on Monday, April 30, 1990, at the VA Medical Center in East Orange, NJ. I grew up with Bubby and his wife, Barbara, in a section of Newark, NJ, called North Newark.

I remember him as a person with a strong sense of right and wrong. His family would say he believed he was usually right and every one else was wrong. He loved to "do battle"—whether as a young Golden Gloves champion, or with friends or radio and TV talk show hosts about some burning issue of the day.

At his memorial service on May 4, his cousin remembered him as one who would do what was right. She recounted how in 1947, a restaurant in a nearby New Jersey community was believed to be discriminating against

blacks. His cousin, a student at the local college, asked him to accompany her to the restaurant to be served. He did and they were.

His wife was caucasian. And they married at a time—1948—when interracial marriages were almost unheard of. He was not oblivious to racial bias but he did not let people's prejudices affect his family. He commanded respect and it enabled him, his wife, and three daughters to go anywhere and to do anything.

Bubby was guided by the principle of doing what is right and tried fiercely to live his life that way.

Cecil E. Davis lived his life with dignity. He was a talented man who, because of the color of his skin, realized on the smallest of his great dreams. Yet, he never let go of those dreams.

The following obituary was prepared by the family for his memorial service:

Cecil Earl Davis was born in Newark, New Jersey on April 2, 1927 to the late Celestine and Arthur Davis. He succumbed to a lengthy illness on Monday, April 30, 1990 at the Veterans Medical Center in East Orange, New Jersey.

Cecil attended the Newark Public Schools and while still a very young man became interested in the art of boxing. He scored several one round knockouts and became a Golden Gloves Champion. He was encouraged to become a professional fighter because of his success in the ring and he later spent many hours following the careers of Joe Louis, his idol, and other famous fighters.

At the age of seventeen, Cecil joined the United States Navy where he served for eleven years. After a brief spell as a civilian entrepreneur he returned to military service by joining the United States Air Force. It was here that he gained expertise in aircraft engine maintenance. He retired as a Sergeant after a total of twenty-one years in the military. After retirement, he was, for a time, co-owner of the Davis and Copeland General Tire Company of Newark, New Jersey.

Cecil had many interests. He loved to dance and to socialize, especially with friends in the Old North Newark Club. He would pick out favorite tunes on the piano or put together his own love song. His mind was always active, inventing or creating something of his very own. He concerned himself with world issues and the plight of the oppressed. He was an articulate spokesman for his strong beliefs. He loved to dine in fine restaurants and to share the good life with those he loved.

He leaves to mourn his loss and to cherish his memory, a devoted wife, Barbara; three daughters, Ivy Lynn Davis, Marianne Davis Lowe, April Donna Lewis; two granddaughters, Kyndra and Kelli Lewis; one grandson, Amir Lowe and many other relatives and friends.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ASHBURNHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Ashburnham Police Department

for the dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Ashburnham, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Ashburnham Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a Nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Ronald Laplante and those who serve in the Ashburnham Police Department:

Robert Brennan, Ronald Savoy, Kevin Ahearn, Jeffery Shampine, John Doucette, Robert Harrington, Ralph Harrington, Peter Violette, Roberto Trujillo, and Travis Rixford.

LET'S BALANCE THE BUDGET

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, in 1986, at the 27th Soviet Party Congress, then General Secretary Gorbachev told his fellow Communist Party members: "Comrades, we have failed." Today, I have the same message for my fellow American legislators of both parties: Congress, we have failed. We have failed in our duty to balance the Federal budget.

Make no mistake about it, the current budget deficit is the greatest problem America faces today. Many call it a challenge. I do not consider keeping our country's financial house in order a challenge, it is a responsibility. We in Congress are responsible for two things, passing laws and passing out Federal funds. Judging by the amount of "Dear Colleagues" piling up on my desk, we are adept at the former, but judging by the deficit we are racking up for the 10th year in a row, we are inept at the latter. I find it hard to believe that as the elected leaders of this country we are unable to do two things at once, especially when given an entire year to do so.

The Federal deficit is the worst enemy of American business today. Compared to the distortion of the financial services market we are causing by massive government borrowing, the structural impediments to American exports in Japan we are always ranting about from this podium are peanuts. Foreign competition is a pushover compared to the unassailable competition for capital posed by the Treasury Department. Higher interest rates hurt the ability of U.S. corporations to obtain the financing they need to invest in research and development, which in turn increases the

competitive advantage of foreign corporations. Higher interest rates also keep the dollar at an artificially high level on foreign exchange markets, making it more difficult for American exporters to sell their products overseas and lowering the price of imported goods. Together, these two results of higher interest rates raise the trade deficit and the amount of dollars we send to foreign countries. The very countries which benefit the most from this deficit enhanced imbalance of trade, including Japan, Korea, and West Germany, are only too happy to lend us our own money back to finance our irresponsible deficit. The price of the loan? You guessed it: More hard earned American dollars, in the form of interest on U.S. Treasury bonds. This adds even further to the exodus of dollars from our economy. Some of these dollars are then used by the Japanese and others to buy up American corporations, which increases their foreign competitive advantage, their share of our markets, and the trade deficit. This contributes to foreign financing of the budget deficit, which leads to higher interest rates, and starts the whole cycle going again, causing more and more money to be lost from our economy.

The end results of all this are higher taxes and prices and less jobs for working Americans, who in the end are the ones who wind up paying for our irresponsibility. Isn't it amazing how so often when there is an expensive debacle in this country, no matter who gets blamed in the press or thrown in jail by the courts, whether it's the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill or the savings and loan bailout, the people who end up being punished the most are the innocent American taxpayers. These are the people who have to foot the bill to pay for the solutions to these catastrophes. These are also the people who elected us to office to protect them from just such exigencies as these. The Pledge of Allegiance ends with: "and justice for all." I do not feel Congress is being just with the American taxpayer.

Allowing our economy to be managed like this is an outrage, and it is our own fault. We are draining our country of its lifeblood, the capital needed to start up new businesses, to give substance to entrepreneurial ideas, to give our young people jobs and the opportunity to pursue the American dream. Higher costs of capital in the form of higher interest rates mean higher costs for everything, from healthcare to housing. In my southern California district the average cost of a home is well beyond the reach of the typical working family. I am proud to say that I am currently supporting legislation to extend aid to first time home buyers through the Mortgage Revenue Bond Program, to help them finance the most important basic investment they will ever make. Unfortunately, I cannot give them help in the form they need it most—in the form of lower housing costs and lower interest rates, until we can lower the deficit. Working Americans are the people whom we hurt the most with our fiscal irresponsibility.

The next time someone loses a job to foreign competition in this country, we should not blame the Japanese, we should blame ourselves. We are all Members of Congress, the branch of government tasked by the Constitution with the responsibility of managing the country's finances. It is high time that we here

in Congress lived up to our collective responsibility as the elected representatives of the United States of America, the greatest Nation ever to exist on the face of the Earth. Don't expect the President to provide the necessary leadership without any initiative from Congress. We cannot continue to do nothing and pray for the best. The Lord helps those who help themselves. America deserves better than it's getting, from the President and from us. Just because the President may not be doing his job does not mean that we have an excuse not to do ours. Balancing the budget may be tough, but it is our job. Let's do our job. Let's do the right thing by the people who trusted us enough to elect us to Congress. Let's balance the budget.

THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY FOR HACKENSACK YWCA

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to the YWCA of Hackensack on the occasion of its 60th anniversary.

The YMCA offers a wide variety of services and programs for the entire community. In September 1966, the first Small Fry Club (nursery school) began in the YWCA gym, for the pre-schoolers whose mothers were in the building, taking classes or swimming. In 1969, the Small Fry Club moved to the First Presbyterian Church in Hackensack, and mothers were no longer required to be at the YWCA during the sessions. Today the YWCA has 16 Small Fry classes including Parent/Tot and Just Me Programs in 6 sites in Bergen County, serving over 250 children per year.

In 1970 the Room Registry Service and Second Start Jail Program were begun. The Room Registry Service matches single working women with homeowners who have rooms to rent in their homes. During 1989, the YWCA served 207 clients, both roomers and homeowners, and 51 cooperative living arrangements were made. SSJP began by teaching grooming and Yoga to women in the jail annex teaching office skills and GED preparation to male and female inmates.

The YWCA instituted Post-Mastectomy Program in October 1976 which was comprised of exercise, swim, and discussion, in cooperation with the National Council of Jewish Women, greater Teaneck section. This continuing program has helped many women recover physically and emotionally from the effects of breast surgery.

A country-wide rape intervention program (S.E.R.V.E.) was sponsored by the YWCA in December 1979 which includes a 24 hour hotline, training for professionals, brochures describing programs and services, and booklets on Risk Reduction, Recovery, and Campus Date and Acquaintance Rape.

For all the 60 years of its existence, the YWCA has offered leisure-time and educational activities for adults. YWCA members have

always been active in the community, serving on boards and planning groups which advocate for the needs of women and families. I am certain that this outstanding organization will continue to work to provide quality services to those in need.

Mr. Speaker I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional group and extend my best wishes to them on their 60th anniversary.

THE FRANK R. HOWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AUXILIARY MEMBERS SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and commend the hardworking auxiliary members of the Frank R. Howard Memorial Hospital on the occasion of their silver anniversary.

The auxiliary members have been serving the patients and staff of this hospital since 1965. This long-term commitment to the town of Willits and surrounding areas demonstrates the dedication of the auxiliary members to their community in the spirit of voluntarism.

Each day volunteers set out to make contributions and to make a difference in the lives of others. Hospital volunteers are not only some of the most important, but some of the finest I have seen. Whether they hold a hand, visit newborns and lonely patients, deliver flowers and gifts, raise money to improve areas of the hospital, or work in the gift shop, these volunteers strive to improve the stay of each and every patient in the hospital. When that patient is a loved one or friend, one appreciates the dedication of the volunteers that much more.

Willits is truly fortunate to have the benefit of the devoted Howard Memorial auxiliary members. I am sure that the entire community joins me in congratulating and commending these fine people.

ZAIRE: IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF EASTERN EUROPE?

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, last month President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire announced a series of sweeping reforms designed to improve the political climate in his country.

In an address to his people, Mobutu dissolved Zaire's only political party, the MPR, and lifted a 20-year ban on opposition parties, effectively ending his government's monopoly of power. In addition, Mobutu called for the drafting of a new constitution, one which would create a balanced system of judicial, legislative, and executive branches.

A new Prime Minister, Lunda Balalu, has been named and put in charge of heading a transitional government and appointing new ministers. National elections are tentatively scheduled for April 1991.

Zaire has made progress in other areas as well. Last year, the United Nations Human Rights Commission cited Zaire as one of the countries which had substantially improved its human rights situation. At the same time, the World Bank cited Zaire as 1 of the 10 most improved economies in the world. Certainly, the people of Zaire have much to look forward to in future years.

While I recognize that much has yet to be accomplished, we must at least acknowledge that Zaire has committed itself to making progress on human rights, civil rights, and economic rights. I hope that together we can work with Zaire to help them in their transition to democracy.

ADRIEN BLOCK INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 20th anniversary of the Adrien Block Intermediate School in Flushing, Queens—one of the finest junior high schools in the city of New York.

In its 20-year history, the Adrien Block Intermediate School has consistently ranked among New York City's top public schools in terms of student reading and mathematics achievement. That its students excel in these and other academic areas is a testament to its dedicated, professional teachers and support personnel, as well as to the youngsters themselves, and to their parents who have obviously instilled in them the vital importance of education.

But high academic standards and test scores only tell part of the story. The Adrien Block Intermediate School's approximately 1,100 students come from a wide array of ethnic backgrounds. This diversity enhances and enriches the educational process, as youngsters exposed to a variety of cultures at an early age develop a heightened understanding and appreciation for the cultural mosaic that has made America the world leader it is today. In this increasingly interdependent world of ours, the importance of fostering racial harmony and global understanding through interaction among peoples of various ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds cannot be emphasized enough.

I salute the Adrien Block Intermediate School community for its ongoing commitment to fostering school and home environments in which our young people are encouraged to learn, to interact with one another, and to strive to attain their highest goals.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DUNSTABLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Dunstable Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Dunstable, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Dunstable Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a Nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often, we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Kenneth W. Tkachuk and those who serve in the Dunstable Police Department.

James Downes III, James Dow, George Aggott, Frank Quattrochi, David Galvin, Ryan Lamarre, Michael Palumbo, Gerald Simmons.

RESTORE FAIR TREATMENT FOR TROPICAL FRUIT GROWERS

HON. PATRICIA F. SAIKI

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mrs. SAIKI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to restore the annual accrual method of accounting for those taxpayers—specifically pineapple and banana growers—who, along with sugarcane growers, had properly used this accounting method for up to 30 years before its use was restricted 2 years ago by an amendment in the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988. The legislation will reinstate this sensible method of accounting which was developed in the early fifties to address particular problems encountered by taxpayers who grow certain tropical crops with long preproductive periods.

Two of the larger industries in the State of Hawaii are the pineapple and the sugarcane industries.

The production of pineapples and sugarcane in Hawaii is significantly different from the production of what most people consider to be traditional farming crops. First, tropical crops are subject to volatile price fluctuations, the uncertainties of the weather and storms in

the tropics, and tropical pests and diseases. Second, the growth cycle of certain tropical crops is significantly longer than that of the grain and vegetable crops which most often come to mind when we speak of farming activities. For example, the normal cycle for pineapple production is 4 years. A first crop is harvested 18 to 20 months after planting. A second crop is harvested 12 to 14 months later. Sometimes a third crop is harvested another 12 to 14 months later, but, in most instances, the fields lie fallow for the duration of the cycle.

The Internal Revenue Code generally requires farming companies to compute their income on an accrual basis. Specifically, revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, and the costs incurred in growing crops must be capitalized. However, capitalizing these growing costs causes two significant accounting problems for our pineapple and sugarcane farmers whose preproduction cycle is so drawn out. First, putting preproductive period expenses on the balance sheet means that a taxpayer would have an asset on its books that might never be realized due to tropical storms, pests, and diseases. Recording an asset on the balance sheet that might never be realized is not only contrary to standard accounting practices, but it is also misleading to lenders and to shareholders. Second, capitalization of preproductive period expenses distorts a grower's income statement since it does not result in a proper matching of revenue and expense.

In the early fifties, it was determined that growers of these particular tropical crops needed a change in accounting methods in order to compute a more realistic balance sheet and to avoid a distortion of income. Upon the advice of a national accounting firm, and with the consent of the Internal Revenue Service, these taxpayers changed to the annual accrual accounting method for financial and tax purposes. Under the annual accrual method, the preproductive period costs of growing crops are charged to current period expense rather than capitalized. This removed the questionable asset of preproductive period expenses from the balance sheet and allowed for annual matching of costs and revenues at comparable price levels.

The annual accrual method was used successfully by Hawaiian pineapple and sugarcane growers for more than 30 years. Although the commercial banana industry does not operate in our State, I understand that major growers of bananas have also used this method for the same reasons since the 1950's. Not only was the annual accrual method used with Internal Revenue Service approval, but the method was codified in section 447(g) of the Internal Revenue Code by Congress in 1976.

When the uniform capitalization rules of code section 263A were enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the history of the legislation clearly stated that taxpayers properly using the annual accrual method would be allowed to continue to use that method. It therefore came as a surprise to our pineapple growers—and to banana growers—when the Joint Committee on Taxation's Blue Book explanation of the 1986 Tax Reform Act stated that Congress intended that only sugarcane

growers be allowed to continue using that method. A technical amendment to that effect was subsequently enacted in the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988.

I understand that there has been some speculation that the 1988 amendment was enacted to prevent a potential slippery slope problem. With the enactment of uniform capitalization rules and the repeal of certain other specialized accounting rules, it was feared that some new taxpayers would attempt to apply the annual accrual method to crops other than those to which the method had been applied for many years. Unfortunately, in an attempt to prohibit such an expansion of the method, the 1988 technical amendment listed sugarcane as the only tropical crop to which the annual accrual method could be applied. It appears in retrospect, however, that the feared abuse would not have been possible under the original language of the 1986 Act, so the technical amendment was not necessary. Nonetheless, the 1988 amendment continues to discriminate against the pineapple and banana growers who had properly used the method prior to 1986.

During my business career, I became familiar with the annual accrual method. I know that forcing pineapple growers off their sensible and historical method of accounting would be economically devastating for Hawaiian pineapple producers which are already competing with low-cost producers in other countries. It would cause severe repercussions in the Hawaiian economy, without any apparent justification. It is our responsibility in Congress to repeal legislation when it has fulfilled its purpose or when it has proven unworkable or unwarranted. In this particular case, an error was made, and we need to correct the situation by restoring the annual accrual method of accounting for pineapple and banana growers.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM R. FREDENBERG, A NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN OF THREE WARS

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to honor a true American hero, Mr. William R. Fredenberg, on the occasion of "William R. Fredenberg Week" in Menominee, WI.

Bill Fredenberg's story is the kind that you might find in a book about young men who go abroad to serve their country, make their country and community proud, and return to a hero's welcome. His actions remind me of a remark Harry Truman once made while commending the soldiers who fought in World War II. President Truman said, "We do not go to war for gain or for territory; we go to war for principles, and we produce men like these."

Bill Fredenberg's service to his country and its principles during one war is extraordinary. But what is truly exceptional about Bill Fredenberg is that he served his country in remarkable fashion not once, but three times.

In 1944, 11 days after D-Day, the Allied Forces were established on the European Continent. The fighting was fierce and resistance was greater than anticipated.

Providing air cover for our troops fighting the ground war was Major Fredenberg of the U.S. Air Force. Piloting a P-47 Thunderbolt, he completed 36 daring missions, strafing enemy targets, destroying enemy supply depots, and disrupting Nazi reinforcements. During his 37th mission, he was shot down by heavy enemy ground fire while attacking an enemy-held rail yard in France.

After surviving a fiery crash, he was taken prisoner by the German Army. At this point, the war for most Allied pilots ended in a POW camp. But not so for Bill Fredenberg. He escaped from a POW train in Tours, France, leading 13 of his fellow prisoners to freedom.

Unable to achieve a quick repatriation, he joined the Free French underground operating in Nazi-occupied France. He was liberated by the advancing Allied Forces in September 1944, after nearly 4 months behind enemy lines.

Major Fredenberg won the Distinguished Flying Cross for his bravery on the strafing mission and earned the admiration of all who were with the Allied cause as he helped the resistance in France.

He was discharged in 1945 following the end of the war and he returned as a hero to his home in Wisconsin.

But soon, the United States found itself engaged in the Korean war and Major Fredenberg once again joined the fight. In 1951 he was recommissioned and stationed with the 40th Fighter Squadron in Japan.

Here, he traded in the old P-47 Thunderbolt for the new jets that now roamed the skies. He chased Migs down Mig Alley and gave ground support to desperate troops fighting against overwhelming odds.

At the conclusion of the Korean campaign, he continued to serve his country as an air training command pilot from 1953 to 1960.

Then another conflict, this one in Vietnam, demanded his service and, with the rank of captain, Bill Fredenberg again answered the call.

While flying an AC-47 gunship, Captain Fredenberg earned his second Distinguished Flying Cross at a battle near Pleiku.

Again, in the role of flying support for vastly outnumbered ground forces, Captain Fredenberg attacked a large enemy force that had surrounded the allied forces. With complete disregard for the low-ceiling, poor visibility and heavy surface-to-air, Captain Fredenberg circled the battle zone for 1½ hours of continuous combat until the enemy had been turned back.

If there is any doubt about the heroism of this brave American, let me erase it by recounting the ways his country thanked him for his service. Captain Fredenberg is the recipient of the following awards:

Two Distinguished Flying Crosses with oak clusters; the Air Medal with 1st through 14th oak clusters; European Air Medal with three battle stars; Korean Service Medal; United Nations Service Medal; POW medal; American Defense Medal; Japan Occupation Medal; Vietnam Service Medal; Air Force Outstanding

Unit Award; Air Force Longevity Service Award; and Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

On the field of battle, Bill Fredenberg's uncommon valor was an uncommon virtue.

In a Normandy chapel, near the place where Bill earned his first Distinguished Flying Cross, an inscription reads, "These endured all and gave all that justice among nations might prevail and that mankind might enjoy freedom and inherit peace."

Bill Fredenberg endured three wars so that freedom and peace might prevail.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN, REV. LAWRENCE J. MILLER, REV. THOMAS F. OLSEN, AND JOSEPH A. WARD INDUCTED INTO HUDSON COUNTY CYO HALL OF FAME

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding organization serving the needs of the youth in my district recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. Ceremonies commemorating the last 50 years of achievement were conducted by Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of the Archdiocese of Newark.

Friday, May 18, 1990 marks the date when the Hudson County Catholic Youth Organization [CYO] hosts its annual awards night dinner, announced Thomas Hart, chairman of the dinner committee. This dinner celebrates the hundreds of volunteers who generously give of their time and talent so that CYO programs may continue to serve the young people of Hudson County.

Since 1940-41, the CYO has provided countless programs designed to develop children spiritually, intellectually, socially, culturally, and physically. The success of the CYO is evident every day in people who have grown from CYO roots to take their place in the world. CYO children have grown to become doctors, lawyers, teachers, government leaders, and in every case productive members of society.

In addition to honoring its myriad of volunteers at the awards night dinner, the CYO also inducts members into its hall of fame. This year, the CYO will so honor four men who have a combined total of more than 120 years service to our community: William E. Martin, Reverend Lawrence J. Miller, Reverend Thomas F. Olsen, and Joseph A. Ward.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN

Born and raised in Jersey City, Bill was educated at St. John's Grammar School and St. Aloysius High School. He continued his education at Kansas State University and at the Fordham School of Social Work. He has served as a faculty member at St. Al's High School, St. James High School in Newark, and at Washington & Lee University. Bill served as the director of social services and morale for the more than 30,000 troops at Camp Crowder, MO, immediately prior to his assumption of the director's duties at the CYO.

Under the direction of Bill Martin, the CYO flourished and developed many new and long-lasting programs. He created the foundation for a day camp program that now serves in excess of 1,000 youngsters at three different locales. As a result of this program, many of today's adults, young and old, recount the events of many of their happiest and most memorable summers at this camp. As athletic director, Bill instituted and supervised more than 224 basketball leagues and countless more baseball, track and field, and swimming programs. He was appointed National Biddy Basketball Deputy Commissioner and was a significant force in establishing the national program.

Bill served as the head of the Hudson County United Way, developing this fledgling office from its infancy into one of the most successful and catalytic agencies in United Way annals. Not only has he served 19 United Way presidents during his more than 30 year tenure, but he has also served as a visible role model for the community, which has benefitted greatly from his leadership, vision and guidance. He has been a representative for the United Way throughout the world spanning from the United Kingdom to Beijing, The People's Republic of China—where he served as a United Way Ambassador. Truly, Bill Martin is a shining example of brotherhood and all that is great about the American spirit and people.

REV. LAWRENCE J. MILLER

Born in the Bronx, New York, "Larry" Miller spent a number of years as research chemist after leaving Fordham University prior to being ordained a Catholic priest on May 31, 1969.

Assigned to Our Lady of Mercy Parish in Jersey City in June 1969, he moved immediately to establish a number of youth sports leagues in his area. This included Jersey City's first hockey league. His efforts and development of the Pee Wee Basketball programs have taught children not only basketball and competitiveness, but team spirit as well. Duke University's outstanding point guard Bobby Hurley is only one of the many young people who has benefited from these programs. In addition to basketball, numerous other programs were instituted. This list includes track and field, girls' softball, flag football, and cheerleading programs initiated under the auspices of Larry Miller's supervision.

Under Father Miller's direction, the Hudson County CYO was resurrected from the slough of the urban dilemma which marked the decade of the 1970's into an effective organization serving the needs and development of our youth in the 1980's and beyond.

In 1987, much to the sorrow of Hudson County residents, Father Miller was transferred to the Immaculate Heart of Mary parish in Scotch Plains. But it was with great joy that Hudson County welcomed him back upon his recent appointment as pastor to the St. Mary Star of the Sea Church in Bayonne.

REV. THOMAS F. OLSEN

There are thousands of people who are better human beings and share pleasant memories for having experienced Father Olsen's leadership and example. Father Olsen has been a two-time, two-term director of the Hudson County CYO.

Ordained in 1953, Father Olsen was assigned to Our Lady of Mount Virgin in Garfield where he served as CYO and Holy Name Society moderator. In addition, he served the Altar Boys, the Travel Club, and the Children of Mary and Drama Club.

In 1968, Father Olsen was transferred to Assumption/All Saints Parish in Jersey City. He brought with him a fresh, new vitality and energy to the parish and was named CYO director in 1970. In 1976, he was named pastor of the parish and served as such until he was named the pastor of St. Paul of the Cross Parish. Once again, Father Olsen provided outstanding leadership and guidance to his parishoners. In 1988, he was appointed to his second term as CYO director.

When the archdiocese of Newark purchased the former Boystown complex in Kearny, they began a process of renovation designed to transform these premises into the Archdiocesan Youth Center. I am confident that Reverend Olsen, the center's director, will continue to build on his career of achievement with honor and distinction.

JOSEPH A. WARD

Joe has already been a creative individual and an innovator. His CYO and youth activity began while serving at St. Henry's Parish in Bayonne as its athletic director. This led to his ascension to the directorship of the CYO. While at St. Henry's, Joe led his teams to city and county championships, as well as an archdiocesan title. In addition to these accomplishments, Joe is also remembered for the following achievements. He was a catalyst for the Bayonne CYO "Big Five"—a noted semi-professional team which competed throughout the metropolitan area. He was also a charter member of the Hudson County Semi-Pro League. It was in 1957 that he served as director of the CYO and it was there that he introduced the Little Guys Program—which went immediately to Highland, Illinois enroute to winning the National Tournament.

In 1958, Joe began the first area tackle-football league. It included players from five parishes. Local individuals serving beneath Joe, such as Tony Nocera, Mike Filosa, Ike Venutolo, and the late Jack McCoy all benefited greatly by witnessing and experiencing, firsthand, the great breadth of Joe's talent and example.

Additionally, Joe worked closely with the National Cheerleading Association and was instrumental in establishing a host of local clinics. In 1960, Joe coordinated the largest fundraising event in Hudson County: The National High School All-America Game, played at Roosevelt Stadium. John Thompson, Paul Silas, Connie Hawkins, and Danny Waddleton were among the number of players who helped raise more than \$35,000 for charitable functions at this event.

Joe Ward represents the quite determination, industriousness, and perseverance which, when combined, are the bedrock of excellence and achievement.

We are all proud of him.

In the 50 years of its existence—one-half century of work, achievement, and success—the Hudson County CYO has served millions of people throughout the county. It has been a sponsor of numerous athletic programs, in-

cluding basketball teams and leagues for a number of years. Hence, it is with great pleasure that at this, the 50th Annual Awards Night Dinner, we will open the doors to the newly created Hudson County CYO Basketball Hall of Fame.

The first inductees will be: George Blaney, James Boylan, Edward Lawson, Vincent Ernst, Charles "Mandy" Johnson, Robert Hurley, Sr., Robert Hurley, Jr., David Rivers, Michael O'Koren, and James Spanarkel.

The aforementioned people represent the very best virtues and qualities that the CYO and, indeed, America strives for. All are exemplary for the effort and energy expended in the service of their fellow man, but their greatest accomplishments are in the lives they lead—lives of contribution to society augmented by the pursuit of moral, intellectual, and physical excellence.

I am certain that my colleagues here in the House of Representatives wish to join me in a salute to the CYO and the recipients of these distinguished awards.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 17, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 18

8:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 203, to authorize research into ground water contamination and to authorize the EPA Administrator to assist State and local governments in ground water protection strategies; to be followed by a hearing on S. 1697, to require local educational agencies to conduct testing for radon contamination in schools.

SD-406

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To hold hearings on recommendations for the Medicare Volume Performance Standards (MVPS) for fiscal year 1991, which is the rate of growth in spending for physician services reimbursed by the Medicare program.

SD-215

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on titles I and III of S. 2100, Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act, S. 1887, to allow for Kentucky Vietnam veterans to receive a one-time bonus from the Commonwealth, S. 2454, Veterans Programs Improvement Act, S. 2482, to clarify the eligibility of certain minors for burial in national cemeteries, S. 2102, to modify certain congressional reporting requirements of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, S. 2556, Radiation Exposed Veterans Compensation Amendments, S. 2499, to limit the amount of funds held by fiduciaries of incompetent veterans subject to inheritance by nondependent heirs, S. 2485, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide financial assistance for the operation and maintenance of State veterans cemeteries, and proposed legislation to expand radiation presumptions for veterans.

SR-418

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine service delivery problems at the Social Security Administration.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed money laundering legislation, including S. 2327 and H.R. 3848, to authorize Federal depository institution regulatory agencies to revoke charters, terminate deposit insurance, and remove or suspend officers and directors of depository institutions involved in money laundering.

SD-538

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings on S. 2114, to promote excellence in American mathematics, science, and engineering education.

SD-430

MAY 21

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

S-128, Capitol

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Carl J. Kunasek, of Arizona, to be Commissioner on the Navajo and Hopi Relocation.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2171, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on Department of Defense laboratory management.

SR-222

MAY 22

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.

S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the Navy shipbuilding and conversion program.

SR-222

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Donald L. Ivers, of New Mexico, and Jonathan R. Steinberg, of Maryland, each to be an Associate Judge of the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs To hold hearings to examine deposit insurance reform.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services To hold hearings on the nomination of Lt. Gen. Carl W. Stiner, USA, to be General and Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command, Department of the Army.

SR-222

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the global environment.

SD-138

MAY 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings to review the Administration's technology policy and priorities.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs To hold hearings on the semiannual appearance of the Oversight Board of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-538

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the "Report of the Interagency Scientific Committee to Address the Conservation of the Northern Spotted Owl."

SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy national security budget request for fiscal year 1991.

SR-253

MAY 24

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs.

SD-192

Armed Services
To hold hearings on S. 2171, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on management strategies for the defense build down.

SR-222

9:15 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 2228, to develop a comprehensive program to ensure the wholesomeness of fish products intended for human consumption and sold in interstate commerce.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine ways to expand U.S. exports abroad.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Finance
To hold hearings to examine the costs and health impact of cigarette smoking, focusing on how it affects children.

SD-215

JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for for-

ign assistance, focusing on organization and accountability.

SD-138

JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 2171, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the B-2 program.

SR-253

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the effects on judicial nominees belonging to private clubs that discriminate.

SD-226

Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on veterans prosthetics and special-disabilities programs.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Indian health service nurse shortage.

SR-485

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's satellite programs.

SR-253

Select on Ethics
To hold hearings on matters relating to the investigation involving Senator Durenberger.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on eastern Europe.

SD-138

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2358, providing U.S. consumers the opportunity to enjoy the technological advancement in sound recording by use of digital audio tape recorders.

SR-253

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Election Commission, proposed legislation providing for the management of Senate official mail, proposed legislation authorizing the purchase of 1991 "We the People" calendars for the use of the Senate, and other pending calendar business.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed U.S. military training for Peru.

S-116, Capitol

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's ocean and coastal programs.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on title II and section 402 of S. 2100, relating to veterans physician pay and health issues, S. 1860, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish outpatient medical services for any disability of a former prisoner of war, S. 2455, to provide for recovery by the United States of the cost of medical care and services furnished for a nonservice-connected disability, S. 2456, to extend expiring laws authorizing the Department of Veterans Affairs to contract for needed care and to revise authority to furnish outpatient dental care, and other proposed legislation.

SR-418

JUNE 19

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. military assistance.

SD-138

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1974, to require new televisions to have built in decoder circuitry designed to display captioned television transmissions.

SR-253

JUNE 26

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance programs.
Room to be announced

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1772, to prohibit State lotteries from misappropriating professional sports service marks.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance programs.
Room to be announced

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending legislation relating to veterans compensation and health-care benefits.

SR-418

JULY 12

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine protective services for Indian children, focusing

on alcohol and substance abuse programs.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 17

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of

Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

SD-628

MAY 23

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to review U.S. policy toward Iraq, focusing on human rights, weapons proliferation and international law.

SD-419